The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2120. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Celebration in the City and Elsewhere.

Orations of Caleb Cushing, Henry Ward Beecher, and Rufus Choate.

Military Parades, Fireworks, Excursions.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Fires and Arrests of the Day.

The 4th of July, which came this year on Sunday, was celebrated on Monday in the usual style, and with no less enthusiasm than is usual. The day was fine, not too hot, considering the month, and the evening was cool, delicious and cloudless, giving excellent opportunity for the display and appreciation of the fireworks. Taken throughout, it is long since the Fourth of July was more generally or more pleasantly observed in the City. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. Flags were floating from all flag-staffs on shore, and from the shipping in the harbor. More than the usual amount of gunpowder was burnt, and from daylight to midnight, the streets resounded constantly with detonations from the bursting of torpedoes to the roar of heavy guns. The national salute was fired from the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under command of Col. RAYNER, and from the Park by the Veterans of 1812, under Col. RAYMOND.

The Procession of the Military.

The military display, on Monday, was unusually fine. The entire of the First Division of the New-York State Militia, with the exception, of course, of the National Guard, who are at Richmond, formed as early as eight o'clock, in Fourteenth-street, under the command of Major-General SANFORD. Large crowds had assembled to witness the review, and even at that early hour, Broadway, along the whole line of march, was thronged with people, expectant of the coming show. Before 9 o'clock, the troops commenced their march, proceeding down Broadway to Chambers-street, and thence to the east gate of the Park. It was announced that they would reach the City Hall at 10 o'clock, but they were nearly half an hour ahead of time, being anxious, probably, to get off duty, in order to enjoy the day at home with their families. They did not halt in the Park, but paid the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and such members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen as were present. Passing out of the Park into Broadway the several Companies were dismissed.

The Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. COX, attracted particular attention—it being the first occasion on which they appeared in their new dress and equipments. Their marching and entire military discipline commanded marked approbation during the whole procession. A little incident of annoyance occurred to this fine troop. Their commander, Col. COX, was placed under arrest by the Commander-in-Chief, for refusing to turn out on the occasion of removing President MONROE's remains. Of course, no disrespect to the memory of that statesman was intended, but the Colonel, who knew that his men must be at hand on the Celebration of the Fourth, objected to taking part in two processions with so brief an interval between them. For this refusal, it is said that he will be tried by a Court-Martial.

The Veterans of 1812 turned out on Monday, as also did several private clubs and societies. The "Benevolent Cartmen" especially made quite a show.

THE CELEBRATION IN TAMMANY.

Oration by the Hon. Caleb Cushing—Presentation, Collation and Toasts.

The day was celebrated in Tammany with unusual *éclat*. The Hall was thrown open to the members of the Society and its friends; the cannon boomed at intervals in the Park, and a band discoursed patriotic airs from the balcony. The proceedings commenced about 1 o'clock, when the Sachems, in their regalia, entered, each accompanied by an invited guest. The assemblage, which seemed in a great measure to be composed of Federal office-holders, filled the apartment, overflowed down the stairs, and commingled with the contingent in the bar-room below.

Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, the Grand Sachem, occupied the Chair. The platform on which he sat was draped with flags, the orchestra also, and the banners of the thirteen States were suspended on the walls.

Among the gentlemen present were Mr. CUSHING, the Orator, the Hon. Judge HILTON, Mayor TIEMANN, Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN VAN BUREN, Ex-Senator McMURRAY, E. B. HART, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILSON SMALL, the Hon. JOHN KELLY, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, and a host of minor politicians.

First in the order of exercises was the presentation to the Society of a splendid "Cap of Liberty" by Ex Senator McMURRAY, who said:

GRAND SACHEM, SACHEMS AND BROTHERS: I have the honor to present to our Society, in behalf of Mr. HENRY LIEBENAU, an old and valued brother, whose life has been one of consistent devotion to the usages and principles of the Democratic Republican Party, a "Cap of Liberty," most beautifully and artistically executed by his own hands, and designed to replace the one now in usage.

The semi-oval part is of rich red silk, the base of blue velvet, from the top is suspended a golden tassel, and on the border are thirteen stars in silver, designating the old confederation of States.

The Cap as a symbol of liberty is of very ancient date. From time immemorial, students entering Colleges and Universities, have had given them a Cap, thereby denoting that they had passed from under the rod of the schoolmaster, and were invested with the privileges and responsibilities of liberty. The custom was derived from the ceremony in usage among the ancient Romans, (*servos ad pileum vocare*,) wherein a Cap was placed with solemn ceremony upon the head of the manumitted slave in token of his emancipation and elevation to the dignity of citizenship.

The *pileus* was a felt hat or cap made to fit close to the head, and shaped like the half of an egg, and very nearly resembled the one now presented you. No symbol of liberty is so ancient, nor has been so generally adopted as the Cap. The arms of the Swiss Cantons have a round hat or cap for a crest, and the symbol has played an important part in the struggles of that brave people. In England, a blue cap with a white border, and the inscription "Liberty" in letters of gold, is the indicia of constitutional liberty. So the "Bonnet rouge" was used in France at the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789, and subsequently became the badge of membership of the Jacobins. The Cap is also the symbol of bravery, for in Rome it was likewise conferred upon successful gladiators.

On ancient medals, as also upon our national coins, the Cap of Liberty is upheld by the hand of woman, signifying that so great a boon conferred by God on a favored people, should be exercised in the spirit of peace, love and good-will to men.

In conclusion, I place in your hands the Cap of Liberty.

These remarks were followed by a burst of applause.

The Grand Sachem then rose and said:

SIR: As the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and in its behalf, I accept this beautiful gift. The brother who has presented it to us and to our Order is a true and faithful son of Tammany. For the kind remembrance which has prompted the gift we sincerely thank him. Permit me, Sir, for yourself, to tender our thanks for the eloquent remarks you have made and for the valuable information you have imparted to us in reference to the origin and history of the "Cap of Liberty." [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, we are assembled to-day in this time-honored Hall to celebrate the birthday of our country. The constitution of our ancient Society renders it our duty to keep this day in everlasting remembrance. We bid you all welcome here—all are wanted. To-day we may congratulate ourselves on having a Democracy thoroughly united and invincible—with all past divisions healed—all former feuds forgotten. The lateness of the hour and the natural anxiety of us all to listen to the Orator of the day warns me to refrain from making some remarks which I had intended. I shall, therefore, introduce to you Brother JOHN WHEELER, who will read, as by olden custom prescribed, the charter of our liberty—the Declaration of Independence, signed just two and eighty years ago on the day we celebrate. This duty fulfilled, you will then have the pleasure of listening to New-England's gifted son, the eloquent and accomplished CUSHING, who has generously left his home to participate in our festivities and make them brighter by his presence. Mr. WHEELER will now read the Declaration of Independence. [Loud and protracted applause.]

Mr. WHEELER having read the Declaration of Independence, several passages of which were applauded,

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, was introduced amid renewed and vehement cheering. He delivered a characteristic address of upwards of an hour in length. We give it in full:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As I rise on this occasion to address you, innumerable thick-coming fancies and thronging thoughts of nationality and of patriotism crowd on the mind. I see, in imagination, all the noble hosts of the martyrs of civil and religious liberty in Europe crossing the seas to found other empires of their own, by the rivers and lakes, on the mountains and prairies, and in the solemn forest-depths of America. I behold a New World, with its populous cities,—with its agriculture, its commerce and its arts—with its institutions of knowledge and charity—with its brave men and fair women, and its happy homes—with its fresh and elastic vigor of youth born, a titanic progeny, out of the teeming loins of the Old World. I perceive the long procession of the great and the good, renowned statesmen and famous warriors, the founders of the Republic. I witness the advent of imperial State after imperial State, as heralded by the eloquence of senates and the tumult of popular emotion, they march up, one after the other, and wheel into the lines of the grand army of the American Union.

Which, of all these dazzling objects, those reminiscences and premonitions of glory, as they pass along the lucid chambers of the intellectual vision—which shall the will of the orator call forth, if he may, and arrest for present contemplation—which shall he endeavor to embody in epic words, to wake anew to-day the echoes of Tammany Hall?

What human lips, indeed, are worthy of the sublimity of such a theme? It is our country which on this day looms up in thought before us, with all the infinite ideas of past, of present, and of future glory, incarnated, as it were, in that great figure. Our country! It should be the footsteps of a celestial messenger to conduct us from bright point to bright point in the pathway of her fame, that resplendent pathway

"——Whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars."

It should be the trumpet-voice of a god to proclaim her glories from pinnacle to answering pinnacle in the wide firmament of her power, as "leaps the live thunder" from summit to summit along the etherial heights of the mountains. Behold her, where she stands, in all the majesty and strength of her colossal proportions, the impersonation of republican liberty and order, the statuesque image of democratic energy and force, the great American Republic!

The name of Commonwealth is past and gone
O'er the three fractions of the groaning globe:
Still one great clime, in full and free defiance,
Yet rears her crest, unconquered and sublime,
Above the far Atlantic.

Aye, and not "above the far Atlantic" alone, but now, also, above the far Pacific. She is the "Vestal" of unrifled independence always, and still "throned by the West," but with foot advanced towards that utter West, which in the circling earth joins the orient East. Behold her thus, I say, as, with the olive branch of peace in one hand and the image of victory in the other, she stands, her loins girt with the azure and white bands of the sky, and her head diademed with the constellated orbs of heaven. That is our country—to be loved, honored, worshiped, at all times—but on this day especially to be incensed with heart-offerings of adoration and of devotion by the universal acclaim of all who bear, or deserve to bear, the name of American.

Wonderful, most wonderful is the providence of God! Generations upon generations of men had lived and died, century after century, in Asia, Africa and Europe; great empires had risen up, and flourished, and passed away; ignorance and wisdom, barbarism and art, joy and sorrow, love and hate, peace and war, had alternately swayed the hour as the tides of human passion ebbed and flowed; China, India, Assyria, Egypt, Persia, Greece, Rome, had successively trod the empyrean paths of greatness, and had transmitted to modern Europe, some their accumulated thoughts and arts, some their ruined temples, palaces and mausolea, some only the faint shadow of a name, *magni nominis umbra*. All these great masses of men, these mighty empires, had come and gone, like figures on the stage of a coliseum amphitheatre, but with the earth its scene, nations its actors, and the universe its spectators. So was it in the Old World.

Meanwhile, here was another and a yet unknown World, the predestined theatre of Time's last and greatest act. The waters of the broad Atlantic, daily, hourly, momently, for ages uncounted, made their voyage hither from the shores of Europe, and their ceaseless rote broke in vain along the rock-bound coast of the Massachusetts, by the narrows of Narragansett or Manhattan, in the lordly bays of the Chesapeake, on the sands of Pamlico and Alatamaha. Mighty rivers like the Mississippi, the Alabama, the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Hudson, the Merrimac, the Kennebec, the Penobscot,—the great inland seas of Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario,—poured their waters useless into the treasure-deeps of the Ocean. Snow-crowned mountains held their everlasting watch over the silent valleys of the Katahdin, Winnipiseogee, Adirondac, or Alleghany. In the deep forests of the Monongahela, the Kanawha, the Ohio, and the Wisconsin,—by the green glades of the Wabash, the Kentucky and the Tennessee,—by the fertile prairies of the Missouri, the Illinois, the Iowa, and the Minnesota,—along the sunny banks of the Catawba, the Santee, the Coosa, the Apalachicola and the Arkansas,—in all these richest and loveliest regions of the habitable globe, constituting

—— Nature's whole wealth, yea more.
A Heaven on Earth,—

in all this world of promise there was no human life save that of the untamable and scattered wild men of the woods; it was the all-bounteous work of the Creator, but the imperfect work, as it were, of his apprentice hand, for the Adam and Eve of the new creation were not yet come to occupy that Eden of God.

I say once again—wonderful, most wonderful, was that Divine Providence, which had thus prepared, and held in reservation, as it were, this paradise of the New World, to be, not the asylum only of the wronged, but the field of fame also of the adventurous men of the Old World; which, at an epoch of the intensest material and intellectual activity of modern Europe, unfolded to its people the *tabula rasa* of America on which to write fresh lessons of political and social wisdom; and which, out of the downfal of dynasties, and the agitations of religious enthusiasm, and the fermentation of nations, evolved that greatest of the works of social organization yet devised by man—the Constitutional Government of the United States of America.

Thereupon commenced an event, or a series of events, unsurpassed in importance by any in the whole history of the human race—an event still in progress—the early stages of which only are perceptible to us, and of which we ourselves do not as yet unhesitatingly accept and acquiesce in the consequence and results—I mean the exodus of Europe to America. Armed emigrations of nomadic nations have occurred far back beyond the date of authentic history in Asia and Europe; similar events appear at the dawn of modern history in the countries of the Mediterranean; and at a yet more recent period of time the movements and countermovements of the nations of Europe and Asia produced or accompanied the dissolution of the Empires of Rome and Constantinople. But the movement of Europe towards America has been of individuals more than of nations; sometimes aided or favored by Governments, but quite as often checked and obstructed by them; and depending for its acion on private, not national, inducements and impulses. Even COLUMBUS had but permission to discover America; and neither CORTES nor PIZARRO had even permission to undertake the colonization of Mexico and Peru. And thus it was yet more emphatically in the case of the foundation of the United States. Virginia, New-York, Massachusetts, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, each and all of them, though colonized by the nominal authority of corporations or proprietary grantees in Europe, yet were not colonized by governments; and each of the great colonies assumed to itself, almost at once, and by revolutionary act, the functions of local government, half severing in the very outset their colonial dependence on the mother country. It is the inspiration of individual impulse from the beginning to this day, it is the idea of independence and self-government, it is the democratic principle, which as it animated the infant colonies, so it prompted the Revolutionary War, established the Union, and has never ceased to inform, direct and impel onward the people of the United States in their march of colonization and of conquest from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of America.

Fellow-citizens, I have thus unrolled before you the map of the territorial greatness of the United States. I have reminded you of the cardinal facts in the origin of the Republic. I have invited you to do honor to the men who founded the Government and established the Constitution of the Union. These are among the necessary topics of the occasion, which to pass over entirely would have seemed to be wanting to the historic memories of the nation's natal day. But they are topics of the history, not of the actuality, of our country, they are the dead Past, not the living Present. Let us now summon the Present before us, that we may see and feel "the very body and pressure of the time."

Eighty-two years have elapsed since the day, when, with courageous faith in the justice of their cause, and strong only in that, the Congress of the Thirteen Colonies uttered their Declaration of Independence. Now, feeble insurgent Colonies no longer, we have grown to be populous, wealthy and powerful States. With numbers, riches and force, there may have come upon us faction, corruption, presumption. As our debility had its inconveniences, so may our strength have, and the frugal virtue of the Fathers may have passed away, with no compensating quality to take its place in the character of the Sons. In a word, have not we of succeeding generations derogated from the high standard of the Founders of the Republic?

I know that is frequently asserted; it is a common suggestion, if not a common belief. It is not my belief. Whilst with pious reverence I render all due honor to the Fathers, I deny the imputed degeneracy of the Sons.

Have occasional acts of legislative or administrative corruption occurred in our time? So did they in the time of our fathers. I can easily find, in their day, incidents of official infirmity in this respect, to parallel any such in our day.

Has presumptuous ambition, has intemperate struggle for place, has the spirit of faction, been apparent in our day? So had they in the time of our fathers. Nay, when I return, with calm contemplation, to the men of the Revolution—when I read, as all may now do, their characters in the voluminous correspondence and original memoirs which have come down to us—I see that they also were men as well as we, and with all the infirmities of our common nature. I do not perceive that we have degenerated. To see this, would be to despair of my country, and I, on the contrary, have unshaken faith in its vitality, its persistency, its brilliant destiny.

I aver that the present condition, not less than the history, of the Union, serves to prove its preëminent success, beyond all other existing governments of Christendom. Let us see.

I will compare the United States, not with the other Republics of America, but with the great States of Europe.

They say we possess no adequate military organization. It is true, we do not support immense standing armies; but, for that very cause, we retain the larger reserved capacity of military execution in the hour of need. To say nothing of our having encountered, with glory unsurpassed, all the chances of a foreign war on the plains of Mexico, we have twice challenged to arms that proud England, whose child we are. ALEXANDER would take part in the Olympic games, if he might obtain kings for competitors. We certainly have had European antagonists worthy of the Republic. In the first war with England, we achieved our independence on the land; and in the second, our independence on the sea. We plucked from the banners of invading armies the laurels accumulated on them by a hundred victories; we conquered the conquerors of Europe and Asia; for to us alone have British armies surrendered, and the triumphs of Saratoga, of Yorktown, and of the Thames, bear witness that the blood of our fathers of England, Scotland and Ireland runs red in the veins of their descendants in America.

True it is, I know, that our country is not bristled over with the bayonets of standing armies, and our land covered with citadels, like France, Austria, Prussia, Russia; but let no vain thought of our being militarily weak enter the imaginations of foreign enemies, if such we have, or shall have, in Europe or America. No, for every free man of the United States is a soldier, every city is a citadel of brave men, every rural home is a fortress of the unit of an army, ready to be combined in a moment for the defence of the Union. Our militia is the inexhaustible resource of military strength.

I witnessed, this day, the parade of the militia of the City of New-York. As they marched along, battalion after battalion, squadron after squadron, battery after battery, infantry, cavalry, artillery, my heart throbbed with exultation and pride. I have assisted, again and again, at parades and reviews of the picked troops of the old monarchies of Europe and Asia. I declare that never, even in the ranks of veteran armies, did I see a better appointed body of troops, more exact in drill, more perfect in evolutions, more soldierly in bearing, than those which this day passed before my eyes. I could not forbear to say to myself, as the Count DE BOUCICAULT said of such a spectacle on one occasion,—these are men who, if the sky should fall, would bear it up on the points of their swords and bayonets. Yet here was the exhibition of but a single City, and the country is full of such men—men who, if not the equals of the militia of New-York in military discipline, will not yield to them in courage, in patriotism, in readiness to fly to the field when duty and honor call them, and to shed their blood to the last drop in defence of the Union. Have not we of this generation seen it in the fields of Queenston and of New-Orleans—have we not seen it on the plains and in the mountain passes of Mexico?

Then, they say that popular commotion, or other abuses of public or of individual freedom, disturb our great cities, and sometimes threaten the public peace in our frontier settlements. Civic disturbances—frontier commotion—forsooth! What is all that, compared with the desolating wars, the sanguinary insurrections, confiscation, exile and the axe, which are the daily experience of Europe? Remember that, in these United States, since the close of the great conflict of the Revolution, during a period now of nearly seventy years of constitutional existence, no man has lost his life on the scaffold for political act, no man has suffered exile, not an acre of land has been sequestrated, not an act of civil war has been perpetrated. Remember that during that time, while the peaceful series of our Presidents has been going on with the regularity of the solar system, France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Portugal, have seen their Kings and Princes torn from their thrones, overpowered, driven into exile, imprisoned, or ignominiously dying the death of common felons. Remember how, during that time in France, revolution after revolution has run its career of madness and of blood. Remember the millions of men who, during that time, have perished in the battle-fields of Europe. Remember that, during that time, there is not a country of continental Europe where the husbandman has failed to see his harvests trampled into the earth under the feet of hostile armies, with death and havoc in their train. Remember the domestic wars which have, during that time, ravaged Poland, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal, and that even England has not been without her bloody struggles in Ireland. Remember all this, and then complain if you will, reproach your country and its institutions if you dare, because of some petty election-riot or municipal outbreak in this or that city of the Union, or some not less petty acts of opposition to the Government, or wordy threats of opposition, among frontier-men in the distant wilds of Kansas or Utah.

Shame on such complaints! When tested by the touchstone of fact, the nervous timidity of misapprehension, which they betoken, scarce rises to the dignity of a dispeptic man's after-dinner dreams of repletion. In all this, we are but startled by the shadows which our own persons cast over the bright field of our progress.

Did we, the people of the United States, when we embarked on the great adventure of sovereignty, did we expect to sail forever along the surface of smooth Summer seas, with smiling skies over head, and favoring breezes to fill our canvas—with no reefs or shoals in our course, nor even a drifting cloud on high to warn us of the emergency of some possible act of manhood? If we did so, if such be the temper of the people of the United States, then we are indeed unfit to rule; and let us, the men of America, quit the helm of our navies, let us dismount from the horseback seat of the command of armies, let us desist to handle the musket or point the cannon, let us cease presuming to hold in rapt silence the listening ears of Senators, or to demand the tumultuous applause of popular assemblies—and let us turn over the earth's empire to the distaff of our country, and see if they will not more hopefully and bravely govern the Union. No, not this did the people of the United States conceive of Government. They knew that with power must be perils and cares. They foresaw that, in the changes of time, troubles, commotions, insurrections, foreign wars, civil wars, might one after the other come upon us, as upon all other Governments. Such is the inherant condition of human affairs. And all such hazards we have been prepared to meet, as they should arrive, and we have met and overcome with the spirit of a generous patriotism, as became the free citizens of a Republic.

And so, dangers imaginary and dangers real, trials apprehended and trials endured, have come and gone, to be no more remembered, than a bleak Winter day, when it has given place to the gay promise of Spring, or the shock of a past combat as the conqueror ascends the capitoline stairs in triumph. All such temples have disappeared, like light clouds over the disc of the sun, without leaving so much as a tarnish on the bright face of the Constitution and the Union.

Fellow-citizens, I do, most undoubtingly and emphatically, deny that the United States have derogated from the high standard of the heroic age of the Revolution. In the softened light of the distance, we see the men and the deeds of that day in their great outline: imperfections are shaded off to the eye; it rests admiringly on the bright and fair traits of the scene, it willingly overlooks the unseemingly ones; and thus we respect and revere the times of our Fathers. Be that so. It is well that it should. I would not have it otherwise. Meanwhile, let us be just to ourselves, to our cause, and to our duties and responsibilities as the living men of America.

What! Is it nothing that we of the past Revolutionary age have made of the experiment of Republican and Constitutional Government a sublime consummated fact? It is much easier than many seem to suppose to write a Constitution of Government. France, in sixty years, has produced a dozen of them; each one the assumed perfection of human reason. So the Mexican Republic alongside of us makes a new Constitution every year or two, and suspends it the next day. That is not self government, but the incapacity of self-government. We, the people of the United States, have not occupied ourselves with the school-boy folly of uprooting and replanting Constitutions; nor is ours the closet-wisdom of a theoretical constitution monger, but the practical wisdom of the Senate and the prison, of the market place and the workshop, of the engineer and the architect, which to the capacity of devising and planning adds the not less indispensable and equally high capacity of executing, of administering and of preserving that which has been well and wisely devised and planned. It is, indeed, as the ancient lawgivers experienced, and as all history, ancient and modern, shows, a far more easy task to frame a Constitution than it is to maintain it,—to breathe the breath of vigorous life into the marble statue of power,—to impart to the silent words of the dry parchment the eloquence of truth and of authority,—to make out of a charter a state,—and to perpetuate the peaceful and healthful action of republican government. Is it nothing, I ask again, that we have done this—that we have had the fortitude, the virtue, the self-denial, the wisdom, and the courage, to establish the Constitution—not in words only, but in acts? Is it nothing that we have replenished the old thirteen States with population, wealth, intelligence, education, religion, arts, cultivation, commerce, manufactures, ships, steamboats, roads, railways, edifices, cities—in a word, with all which constitutes and adorns the highest civilization of Christendom? Is it nothing that from the exuberance of our vitality we of the original thirteen States have created and peopled eleven other great States within the primitive territory of the Union? Is it nothing that we have acquired the vast additional domain of Louisiana, Florida, California, New-Mexico, Oregon, and upheaved, with our surplus moral force, the whole continent of America, like a giant Enceladus beneath the mass of Ætna? Is it nothing that here in the New World, we stretch our mighty bulk from ocean to ocean, with all imaginable resources, territorial, mineral, agricultural, commercial, within ourselves, and with such limitless capability of population, that, of necessity, now and hereafter, whatever they may do or desire, the powers of Europe must count with the colossal power of the United States.

Hereafter, aye, in the long hereafter! For who may pretend that we have reached the zenith of our power? We have not derogated; that is seen; the world is witness of our onward and upward progress thus far. But have we culminated? Is the age of our glory gone? Is that light of our power, which rose so brightly, to blaze with superlative splendor for a brief time only on high, and to go down, leaving but a memorial ray behind it to mark its disappearance beyond "the mountain-tops of Death?" It must not and cannot be.

I do, indeed, sometimes hear men talk of the dissolution of the Union. A set of noisy and half crazy agitators here in the North tell us that the Union ought to be dissolved, because, they say, the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; and thereupon the echo of their outcries occasionally returns to us in a declaration from the South that the Union must be dissolved because of the fact that so many of these wild theorists of Negrophilism, and Free-Love, and Woman's Rights, and Irreligion, and Socialism, and pinetable Spiritualism are allowed to go at large in the North.

Such persons, it is true, do exist among us: denaturalized women unhappy that they are not men, and denationalized men unworthy even to be women. They, also, will assemble somewhere to-day, not as America, but as libellers and vituperators of Americans—to desecrate some venerable church, or defile some sylvan shade—to say how much they love all black men, and how much they detest all white ones—and in the profaned name of Liberty to proclaim their unappeasible enmity to the Union, to the Constitution, to the Bible, to their Country.

Well, be it so. What then? are there not Americans enough—in heart as well as in name—to preserve the integrity of the Union in spite of all these ravings of unloosed Bedlam? Aye, ten, twenty, thirty millions of such—Americans devoted to the Union, and who, if need were, could and would, occasion requiring, devour and swallow up this handful of negrophilist Union-haters, as the boiling whirlpool of Niagara overwhelms the slight skiff of some intoxicated Indian. Yes, we are strong enough, in the light of our Freedom and in the vigor of our country, to tolerate and to pity all such impotent foes of the Union. I say, to tolerate and to pity them; for, when I witness their ebullitions of wild wrath as they speak of the American Union, I become sure that their souls are writhing with distracted and "troubled thoughts" of the Fallen Spirit. Each one of them, as he gazes at the day-star of the Union, seems with desperate passion to say:

O thou, that with surpassing glory crowned,
Lookst from thy sole dominion like the God
Of this New World * * to thee I call,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,
O Sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.

Is it not so? Is not that a true picture? Well, let them hate and rave. They are, indeed, to us in the North, where they hold their annual convention-orgies, the drunken Helots of the commonwealth—useful to show forth the ugliness of infidelity and of treason, for the edification and admonition of the ingenuous youth of our Lacedæmon North.

Dissolution of the Union by such influences? I scorn the very idea. It is equally absurd in the mouths of those who threaten it as the means of aggression of the North on the South, and of those who threaten it for defence of the South against the contingent aggressions of the North.

But then, it is said, if such men do not imperil our institutions, yet others of larger aims and of discreeter factiousness, who use them to disturb the popular mind, do: others, who talk of Freedom, when they mean power; who clamor continually of the imputed encroachments of the South on the North; who organize and uphold sectional party-combinations; and whose avowed objects are the establishment of a sectional administration of the Constitution.

Well, these I admit are dangerous men, who, not by their own strength, but by the dissensions of the true friends of the Constitution, have attained but too much influence in the North. They are dangerous, because they have no fixed principle, no stable convictions, no samples of consistency to control their acts, because their only creed is what has been called the duty of success, and because their success, the successful accomplishment of a sectional organization of the Government on the ruins of its nationality, would be the *de facto* dissolution of the Union.

Their incessant cry is of the "slave power." If, perchance, new realms are to be added to the magnificent domain of the Union, though such addition be for the desire and superior benefit of the population and commerce of the North, they cry out on the Slave-power. If the revenue of the union is to be modified, though it be done with their own hands, and for the advantage of the manufacturer of the North, again they cry out on the Slave-power. If new Territorial Governments of the Union are to be organized in the West, though such organization be in the interest and to the gain of the North, still they cry out on the Slave-power. If the dignity and honor of the Union are to be vindicated by war, though the grievances to be redressed, and the securities to be conquered, are at the North, always they cry out on the slave-power. Shame on the parrot-cry! Never, in the worst days of the worst factions of Greece or Rome, of England or France, was there a more gross effort to inflame the popular passions by false appeals to prejudices—never a more wanton abuse of the freedom of republican speech—never a more abominable attempt to gratify personal ambition at the expense of a country's welfare and peace. Slave-power! It is the cry of "stop thief" on the part of the burglar fleeing from the pursuit of the officers of justice.

We at the North have been addicted, more or less, now for the space of some twenty years, to persistent attacks on the constitutional rights of the South. Busy mischief-makers, the "cankers of a calm world's peace," have set up newspapers, formed societies, thrust themselves on the public attention, subscribed agitation funds, perverted legislation in the several States, and usurped, as far as they might, the voice of Congress, in order, if possible, to impose their opinions and their intruded authority on the sister States; laboring to destroy their property, and to exclude them from their common share of the inheritance, and of the public rights of the Union. These acts of aggression, on the part of some Northern States as against those of the South have been perpetrated under the shelter of our common Government, when they would have been just cause of war as between foreign Governments; and occasionally reach to such a point that some States and statesmen of the North, in the extremity of their blind zeal, apply to their fellow citizens of the South language of political and personal denunciation fit only for the case of declared national enemies. And then, if goaded by the sense of wrong, a State or a statesman of the South recurs to defensive acts or words, there is another outcry of the Slave-power. Meantime, all these aggressive acts at the North are undertaken, we are continually told, in order to repel the aggression and overthrow the domination of the Slave-power.

Does the South dominate over the Union? That is the suggestion. It is a matter, in which I myself, a man of the North, have, for one reason or another, felt a little interested, and which, as a matter of philosophical study well adapted to an hour of rural idleness, under the shade of green trees, and with the melodies of the many-voiced sea to lull me into the mood to tranquil contemplation, I have undertaken to investigate.

My friends, you know we naturally, almost necessarily regard things from our own stand-point, at least in the first instance. I, therefore, in reflecting on the present question, began in this way, that is from the point of view of my own State of Massachusetts. It rather seemed to me, on looking back, that Massachusetts had had a pretty fair run of the power of this Union. Two Presidents, two Vice-Presidents, a place on the bench of the Supreme Court for sixty-six out of sixty-nine years of the Federal Government, a seat in the Cabinet for sixty-seven of the sixty-nine years; Secretaries of State, of Treasury, of War, of Navy, of Justice, most of them again and again, and one or another almost always; embassies without number, and a half monopoly of the most important one, that of St. James; and a potential voice always in the councils of the Government and of the people—a voice, which, when it did not rule by the authority of office, yet governed by the higher authority of genius, of virtue, of eloquence, and which never spoke but to penetrate as with an electric flash, to the uttermost bounds of the wide Union. Is it not so? When was there a day, that an ADAMS, an AMES, a QUINCY ADAMS, a WEBSTER, an EVERETT, a CHOATE, did not live to maintain by voice and pen, by opinion and art, the due ponderance of Massachusetts in the conduct of the public affairs of the United States? When was there a day that Massachusetts did not from the exuberance of her political wealth, furnish a KING, a MARCY, or a BANCROFT, to be accepted and honored even here in the Empire State of New-York? And yet, in the face of all this, and with some personal reminiscences of my own to aid me to the conclusion, that Massachusetts men are prone to be, I will not say domineering, but dominant enough, either in Congress or in the Cabinet, I am to be told that the South dominates over the North.

And New-York, the Empire State of the Union, what is her testimony in this present issue of the alleged domination of the South over the North? Were the Hamiltons, the Jays, the Livingstons, the Burrs, and the Kings of the earlier days of the Republic, men without wills of their own? Were the Clintons, the Tompkins, the Van Burens, the Wrights and the Marcys of a later day? Why, who does not know, what schoolboy of the first form is there, so ignorant as not to have heard, not only that these men of New-York ruled in their time and turn, in the high places of the Union, and ruled by the intellectual right divine stamped on their immortal brows, and ruled as men of the North, in their proper persons—not only this, but that history is now preöccupied with the question, whether they did not also in fact rule, when the titular places of power were held by the South.

The South dominate over the North, with New-York in it, and holding, by her population, her wealth and her power, the hegemony of the North! New-York, who assumes in the scroll of her arms that she is ever to be uppermost, just as CHARLES of Spain inscribed "Farther yet" on the pillars of Hercules. Oh, most absurd, most preposterous, most ridiculous of all the foolish imaginations which ever entered into the head of wayward men. Why, the South, like the North, struggles and struggles in vain to escape from the authority, and to shake off the ascendancy of New-York.

In the first place, God gave to you this unequaled seal of power. It was no deliberate calculation of relations and consequences which brought hither the men of the United Provinces, the pioneers of civil and religious liberty, and of public law and right in modern times, to found this great State on the Island of Manhattan and along the banks of the Hudson. It was no deliberate calculation of relations and consequences, which extended the charter of the Duke of York northward and westward to the Great Lakes. It was no deliberate calculation, I say, of relations and consequences, which brought the Hollander and the Englishman here, where the waters of the East and the North Rivers meet the ocean, to invite the navies of the world to enter and to harbor; here, in the State of New-York, where alone along the whole line of the coast, the Alleghanies are cloven down to their base, and there is a natural channel from beyond the mountains to the sea; here, where the great level extends for hundreds of miles far into the interior land, as if created for the construction of canals and railways; here, where the waters of Ontario and of Erie, as they leave your shores, assure to you equal command of the inland and the outland seas of our country, of the East and of the West, so that earth and ocean alike serve to seat you forever on the commercial throne of America. All that, I say, was the work of Almighty God, and cannot be undone by men, either men of the North or men of the South.

Nobly, most nobly, however, has man seconded this the work of God. I remember that toward the close of his life, WASHINGTON was occupied with thought of the future rise of the grand emporium of the United States on the waters of the Chesapeake, by reason of their actual nearness to the great interior world of the West. His thought was a reasonable one. But he reckoned without the State of New-York. So also it was when, at a later day, schemes of internal improvement by the Federal Government, based on the same thought, had the same point of departure; and then rose up the men of New-York, with DE WITT CLINTON at their head, and while Congress debated, they constructed the Erie Conal, and there was imagination no more of the supremacy of the waters of the Chesapeake. And with all the wealth of America centering here—with this forest of masts all around us—with whole navies of steamships to connect the United States with other nations through this port—with the multifarious products of every country of the earth, filling those palatial magazines, with all climes and regions, cisatlantic and transatlantic, orienta and occidental, emulously pouring themselves, their riches and their intelligence, into the lap of New-York, will you continue to tell me that the South domineers over New-York and the North?

But, some simple-hearted person may say, is there nothing in this cry of Slave-power? Is it mere faction and falsehood from beginning to end? I think it is utterly destitute of any foundation in fact. I had long and diligently sought, in the proper quarters, for its pretended foundation, and it is but recently that I have discovered it in a much applauded speech of one of the Senators from the State of New-York. That eminent person, if any one, may be presumed to understand the subject; and he explains the mystery of indignity thus: "It appears that when the Constitution was adopted, and for some time afterward, there was but one free labor State in the Union, but the rest were slave labor States. And so the Slave-power got the upper hand, and has held it 'almost uninterruptedly' ever since, notwithstanding subsequent changes in the relative number of free-labor and slave-labor States." That is, New-York and Pennsylvania having been at the beginning slave-holding States, their power is Slave-power! I hope and trust that, in the lamentable state of things, New-York will continue to govern herself in all tenderness and mercy, and will, moreover, have a little consideration to spare for the rest of the North, and especially for Massachusetts, who, as the only original non-slaveholding State, is helplessly dependent on the "Slave power, and its representative, New-York."

My friends, I pray you not to laugh at these fallacies, ludicrous as they are, with which aspiring men seek to insurrectionize the whole North by factious appeals to the falsely imputed dominions of the South over the Union; for the avowed object of such appeals to mere prejudice and passion is sufficiently serious; it is not merely to change the administrators of the Government of the country, but also to enhance that policy of democratic nationality which has prevailed in the nation for so many years, and has been the efficacious instrument of the support of the Union.

God forbid that this should be! The Constitution was inaugurated by the men who had made the Revolution. So long as their great leader in peace and war, the typical man of the Revolution, WASHINGTON, lived, party divisions were of secondary account in the Government of the United States. When he died—when the work of constructing and setting in motion the machinery of the Union had been done—then the people of the United States began to discuss and to divide upon theories of administrative policy, in other words, to form into political parties; and the history of the country exhibits the memorable fact that from that day to this, with brief, and apparently but casual interruption, one grand party has controlled the administration of the Government.

It has been the fortune of that party to initiate all the great measures of administration, each one of which the adversary party opposed in their inception, to acquiesce in them afterwards as fast, and to accept if not to approve them as theory. I can remember but one great measure of policy, foreign or domestic, which had any different origin. I mean the subsisting imperfect arrangement of the common relations of Great Britain and the United States to Central America; and that has never been anything but a stumbling block and an offence in the path of the Union. All the signal steps in the progress of the country, as the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and California, the accession of Texas, the indication of our rights on the side of Great Britain and Mexico by the successful prosecution of war with each, the successive adjustments of the financial system of the government, the determination of the proper relation of the Territories to the States and the Union; all these are the work of the same Democratic and National association of men and interests which still presides over and administers the United States.

All this, we are told, is to be changed, for the very reason that it is national; for the reason that the time-honored theory of Administration refuses to be sectional—refuses to defer to the exigencies of the North, so far as to disregard the rights of the South—refuses, in its paternal justice, to see or know that there is a North or South, an East or West, and looks only with impartial eye on the whole undivided Union. For this the people of the United States are to be persuaded to substitute a sectional Administration—or, to speak more accurately, the people of the North are invited to make a second effort to impose, by their sectional votes, such a sectional Administration of the people of the United States.

Can this be done? Will it be done? I do not believe it. I can see, on the one hand, a political association, which holds in its keeping the traditional public policy of the country; which, at both ends of the country, North and South, courageously and conscientiously assumes the burden of nationality, in defiance of local jealousies and prejudices; which alone professes a Constitutional political creed, and follows a Constitutional theory of action; which calmly, but resolutely, maintains our international rights in all emergencies; and which is Constitutionally conservative—because it is Democratic in principle, and thus conciliates together the rights of the States and the rights of the universal people. I see, on the other hand, a political association, which is not indeed, an association, but a loose conglomerate only of the fragments broken off from other associations, which has no definite platform of doctrines, and floats at random on the tide of public policy, in the hope of picking up some chance helmsman, it knows not where, who may bring it into port, which lives only by hateful vituperation of the South, which is the refuge and receptacle of all the crochety *isms* of the day.

"Both are vain things, and all who in Vain things
Build their fond hopes of glory or lasting fame,
All the unaccomplished works of Nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mixed,"

tossing and whirling about in that limbo of vanity. Can those eminent men, who, on the dissolution of previous political associations, have improvidently allowed themselves to drift up into that limbo, govern and guide their heterogeneous, incongruous and impracticable companions to any useful purpose, either in the attainment or the exercise of power? I doubt. They may do it, I admit, in single States. I deny that they can do it on the broad field of the Union.

How are the sectional agitators of the North to break down the nationality of the Union unless they unite the North and the whole North? They cannot do this without Pennsylvania, and she will not falter in the time of trial. They cannot without New-York, and she will not be so mad as to allow petty personal dissensions to sink her into a mere dead weight in the political scale of the Union. They cannot without the West, and how are the anti-national interests of New England and New-York to combine with the West, when the former, while denying equalitarian rights to Europeans in America, strive, in the senselessness of their negromaniac philanthropy, to force up Africans into the impossible position of equality with us, and when the latter, while welcoming Europeans to their arms, are unanimous in the policy of disfranchising and expelling Africans? Out of that condition of things is there to be a sectional combination of the North on the issue of the condition of Africans in the United States? It is not possible. ☛

Nay, it is in the power of a single State—of you, the intelligent and powerful State of New-York—to say that there shall not be, as there ought never to be, any other than a generous and lofty National Administration of the Government of the United States. It is but for New-York to say it, and we shall emerge at once out of this murky atmosphere of unprofitable contention regarding Africans, into the bright light of the great interests of the Union. We have long enough sacrificed the interests of all the white men of the United States, to sentimental solicitude for the black ones. Higher, indefinitely higher objects invoke our care, both in the domestic and foreign relations of the Union. We need only cast our thoughts a few years forward in the march of events, to the time when we shall be a hundred millions of human beings, and forty or fifty confederate States, to see how insignificant are the controversies of the hour, how unworthy of the great destinies of the United States!

May the memories and associations of this anniversary revive the spirit of nationality within us, and elevate us to a just perception of our duties and responsibilities to our country. In every quarter of the wide expanse of the Union this day, from Minnesota to Florida, from the Passamaquoddy in the furthest East to the Colorado in the furthest West, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is one universal and spontaneous jubilee of gratulation and joy. In every distant sea, wherever an American ship floats, the national banner will be unfurled to the breeze, in honor of the Independence of the American Republic. The boom of cannon will sound in triumph from city to city along the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific, it will roll through the broad valley of the Missouri and the Mississippi, over forest and savannah, from Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico, it will startle the wild Indian as he chases the buffalo on the flanks of the Rocky Mountains. From the lips of thirty millions of men will go up the voice of patriotic emotion to fill the vault of Heaven.

And so may it be forever and ever—until time shall be no more, and the last trumpet shall sound to summon the quick and the dead alike to the judgment of God.

Accursed be he that American, if such there be, in whose torpid bosom the emotions of patriotism do not well spontaneously up, this day, as from the bosom of a perennial fountain. Accursed be he to be driven out like a recreant knight from the lists, with the brand of *niding* stamped upon his brow, no more to know the transport of a woman's love or to walk erect in the estimation of men. We at least, here within the walls of Tammany Hall, and now while the roar of cannon and the ringing of bells and the hurrahs of our countrymen are sounding over earth and sea, here and now, we exultingly raise our voices to join the choral anthem of a nation's joy, and to swell the diapason of a nation's conclamation of praise to God that he gave to our fathers this fair land for their inheritance, that have inspired into them the spirit of nationality and independence, that He lifted up the thirteen colonies into sovereign States, that he made of us one people, and that, as by His creative hand he reared, so by His mighty will He preserves, the superb work of this ever glorious Constitutional Union.

When the rounds of cheering which followed Mr. CUSHING's address had subsided,

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY rose, and, in very complimentary terms, proposed a vote of thanks to the Orator, whose sentiments he indorsed as being not only those of Tammany Hall, but, he was certain, of the Democracy of the Union. In addition he moved that Mr. CUSHING be requested to furnish a copy of his Oration for publication.

The motion was adopted enthusiastically.

The Grand Sachem called on the assemblage to sing an ode—(copies of which had been distributed in advance)—and said that they were not only requested and invited, but every man was *expected* to join in singing it.

The band then struck up "Hail Columbia," and the audience sang the "ode," with extraordinary vigor and effect.

Of the composition, it is sufficient to say, it was a little more patriotic than coherent. The following lines are a fair specimen:

"Lo! Our Fathers from the Skies
Bend, to-day, with Beaming Eyes,
Bend with Love to see our Clime,
Marching in its Course Sublime,
And Winning all our Birthright Claims,
The Guerdon, Glory of their Names!
Let us Stand where they have Stood,
Stand for Justice, Right and Good!
Stand Erect on Freedom's Sod!
Blest by Duty, Blest by God.
Hail Columbia, Proud and Free!
Hail the Nation's Jubilee!
Land of Beauty, Virtue, Worth,
Wonder, Glory of the Earth!"

This elicited, at the close, thunders of applause.

The assemblage then retired to what is popularly known as "The Coal-Hole," where a free lunch and a plentiful supply of punch and champagne were provided.

LETTERS.

Letters had been received from the following distinguished friends of Tammany:

Senator Bates, of Del.,
Senator Allen, of R. I.,
Senator Slidell, of La.,
Governor Wise, of Va.,
Postmaster-Gen. Aaron V. Brown,
Hon. Israel T. Hatch,
Hon. Jno. D. Willard,
Hon. Stephen Strong,
Hon. Jno. A. Vanderlip,
Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, of N. J.,
Hon. Hiram Denio,
Hon. Erastus Corning,
Hon. C. L. Ingersoll, of Pa.,
Hon. J. K. Paulding,
Hon. Charles Yates, of N. Y.,
Hon. James T. Pratt, of Conn.,
Hon. R. M. Lee, of Pa.,
Hon. James A. Stewart, of Md.,
Hon. Heman J. Redfield,
Hon. Wm. H. Ludlow,
Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones,
Hon. John C. Wright,
Hon. C. T. Chamberlain,
Hon. Aaron Ward,
Hon. Edwin Croswell,
Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Conn.,
Hon. James E. Cooley,
Hon. F. B. Mitchell,
Hon. LeGrand Capers,
Hon. George G. Scott,
Hon. Isaac Cook, of Ill.,
Hon. George Bartlett,
Hon. Dan. P. Ingraham,
Hon. Wm. B. Shaw,
Hon. Wm. A. Young,
Hon. Edwards Pierrepont,
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Thos. F. Meagher, Esq.,
H. H. Ward, Esq.,
Wm. M. Bayard, Esq.,
Benj. Galbraith, Esq.,
Stephen Johnson, Esq.

None of these were read. We give, however, the most interesting:

Letter from John A. Dix.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I regret that I shall be unable to unite with the members of the Tammany Society, in celebrating the Declaration of our Independence. Democracy and national freedom are identical; and it is fit that a Society which, amid the numberless vicissitudes of more than half a century, has preserved its identity in principle and its consistency in action, should be regularly assembled to commemorate our birth as a free people. I am proud, as a member of the Society, of the relation in which it stands to the Democracy of the country and to the great principles of political right of which it is the exponent; and it is with unfeigned regret that I find myself unable to unite in the customary festivities. I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly, JOHN A. DIX.

Letter from Ex-President Van Buren.

MY DEAR MR. FOWLER: My disinclination to appear before the public as the author of political and partisan letters, always considerable, has steadily grown stronger and stronger as I have grown older, and advancing years have also enforced a realization of the truth of the infinitely wise suggestion that there is a time for all things. Mine, for such purposes, has passed away, and I am thankful for being permitted, among other blessings, to know and to rightly appreciate the fact.

I must, therefore, ask the favor of you, my dear Sir, who understand so well how to do such things acceptably, to express to your brother Sachems (in a way the least formal) my thanks for their kind invitation—my regret that I cannot accept it, and my unfailing wishes for the prosperity and honor of your Society.

With cordial salutations to yourself, personally, I remain your friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.

Letter from Ex-Senator Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I was duly honored with your polite invitation to unite with the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in celebrating the ensuing anniversary of American Independence in Tammany Hall, on the 5th of July next, and regret to say that circumstances connected with business engagements will prevent its acceptance.

The true principles of the Constitution, so vindictively assailed, cannot be too strongly inculcated, nor that fraternal spirit which should be the prevailing sentiment of every section be too deeply cherishsd.

I have the honor to be, with high regard,

Yours truly, D. S. DICKINSON.

The Hon. A. H. MICKLE, and others, Committee.

Letter from Greene C. Bronson.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 2, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In respectfully declining your invitation to attend the next celebration of our National Anniversary, allow me to say, that it was never more important than it is at present to revive the recollection of those great events in our history which are so well calculated to touch the heart and stimulate the zeal of every true patriot. The disruption of political parties which has happened within the last few years, and the great disorders which afflict the body politic, render it more than usually important to recur to first principles, and seek for some ancient and venerable land-marks which may safely guide our future course. Our worthy fathers, who threw off the yoke of foreign domination, and afterwards framed the instrument which bound the States together in one brotherhood, were wise and good men, who feared God and loved their country. They came from the North and the South, the East and the West, and leaving behind everything which was peculiar to their several localities, moulded us into one people for all the purposes of national existence, without trenching upon the laws, customs, or institutions of the several States. They virtually declared that the people of each State should be left free to regulate their own affairs as they pleased, without molestation from any other quarter. That was the only foundation on which they could build, and it is the only one on which the Union can be maintained. Should the modern doctrine prevail that the people of one section may dictate to those of another what policy they shall pursue, or how regulate their domestic concerns, the Federal Constitution will prove no better than a rope of sand. We shall immediately fall into anarchy, and become an easy prey to the despots who wait for our halting. It is the conviction of these truths, rather than the force of habit, which still binds me to the Democratic Party, and makes me ardently desire to see it united and triumphant. With all its faults in practice, it is the only political organization of the present day which stands upon the broad and deep foundation which was laid by our fathers. Party for the mere sake of party, or the rewards it may bring, is not worth a straw to me. But party is everything when the object to be attained is the upholding of the great principle on which the national compact rests. That this principle is now at stake is evident enough when we consider that the opposition, whatever forms it may assume, has its principal element and greatest strength in hostility to the institutions of some of the States. A fierce and reckless warfare is waged against our brethren at the South because they tolerate Slavery. Their rights of property are assailed, their servants are stimulated to acts of fraud and violence, and they are called such opprobrious names as "man-stealers," and this too by men who are so carried away by fanaticism that they do not scruple to commit grand larceny themselves, provided it be the stealing of a slave from his master. Many of this class of politicians think lightly of Paul because he sent back Onesimus to his master, and they openly deride and retist the Constitution and laws of the United States because they require us to act as Paul did on that occasion. They are ready to reject the Bible itself if it cannot be made to speak their language. When pressed by the consideration of their duty as good citizens to render obedience to the Constitution and laws under which they live, they tell us they have a "higher law," and take shelter under what they are pleased to call the will of God, though no one but themselves has received such a revelation. They are so troubled in their consciences about what they call "the sins of the South," that they are ready to sever all the bonds, religious, moral and social, which bind us together as one people. The crusade in which they are engaged is only one of the evils resulting from this "higher law doctrine," as may be seen from the alarming increase of criminal offences in our cities and towns. The laws have lost their force, and the authors of fraud and violence go unwhipped of justice. It is of but little practical importance that some of those who teach this disorganizing and pernicious doctrine are honest. An honest madman may burn your house, or help others to subvert the Government. It is high time that a firm stand should be taken against all these disorders. Let Democrats set up the old landmarks, and proclaim as the highest doctrine of their mission that the Constitution and the laws, whether they operate upon the high or the low, the bond or the free, shall be upheld and maintained. Let them forget past dissensions, erect a broad and national platform, and select none but able and faithful men for places of public trust. Let them act upon such views as these, and sound principles will soon prevail throughout the land.

Respectfully yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., and others.

Letter from August Belmont.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I regret extremely that it will not be in my power to avail myself of your kind invitation for the 5th of July next. Engagements which I should certainly not have contracted had I foreseen the honor of your invitation, will prevent my meeting with you on that day. It would have been most gratifying to my feelings to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence with my fellow Democrats in the time-honored wigwam of Tammany, and I should have felt doubly happy to be permitted to unite with you in the first celebration of this glorious day since my return home.

The Democracy of the Empire City have every reason to celebrate with peculiar pride and solemnity the present anniversary, since once more they can oppose a united and undivided front against the combined factions of Black Republicans and Know-Nothings. Thanks to the firmness and wisdom of our chief magistrate, the troublesome question of Slavery, so long used by designing demagogues for the furtherance of personal and selfish ends, detrimental to the best interests of the country, will henceforth no longer be permitted to distract the councils of our federal Legislature, and to sow discord and distrust between the different sections of our country.

That result being obtained, we may confidently look forward to the day when the South and the North will again be united by the same spirit of love and mutual concession which guided the councils and actions of the fathers of our Republic. Their inspired wisdom framed that magnificent temple of liberty which extends its dome from ocean to ocean, and it will require the united love and patriotism of all the privileged millions, who congregate under its protecting shelter, to support its gigantic structure.

The same firm hand which has guided the Ship of State safely through the dangers of internal dissensions has also been prompt and efficient in protecting our national honor against aggression from abroad. The assumption of Great Britain in the question of the right of search was met at once by a determined resistance and demand for redress, nor do I think that our Government will be satisfied short of a full and unequivocal abandonment on the part of England of a claim opposed to the fundamental principles of international law, and which we, as the nation possessing the largest merchant-navy in the world, are of all others called upon to resist.

The internal and foreign policy of the President having won the general approval of the large majority of our people, our opponents have of late made an attempt to excite hostility to the Administration, in consequence of its momentary financial embarrassments, for which they try to render the executive responsible. It would be difficult to imagine a more absurd charge, which becomes doubly so when emanating from the very party which, whenever and wherever it could come into power, either under the name of Whig, Know-Nothing or Republican, has always been distinguished for the most reckless squandering of the people's money.

An indiscriminate and injudicious system of internal improvement, followed by an unlimited paper issue, had in 1837 brought our Western and Southwestern States on the brink of bankruptcy, and had carried distress and ruin among the commercial and agricultural classes throughout the land. The wise financial measures of the immortal JACKSON and his illustrious successor had then just gone into operation, and as the country had not as yet been able to witness the development of their beneficial results, they were seized upon by the opposition and represented to the honest farmers and mechanics as the cause of the ruin which reckless legislation and overtrading had brought upon them. The people, disheartened and desirous of a change, listened to the representations of their would-be friends, and the country was given over to the misrule of HARRISON and TYLER. Now, twenty years later, when by an indiscriminate system of Railroads, and by that squandering of the public lands against which the inaugural of our President at once took a decided stand, the country is again hurled into all the distress of a financial crisis, the same game is to be tried once more, and the very party which has always been noted for its extravagant legislation, tries to fasten upon a Democratic administration the bitter fruits of their own folly. Do they forget that on the 4th of March, 1853, we inherited from a Whig administration a national debt of $72,000,000, which at the end of last year had been reduced to about $25,000,000, with the additional payment of $5,000,000 premium on stock not yet redeemable, thereby saving nearly $15,000,000 in interest to the National Treasury! Here are over $52,000,000 spent by two successive Democratic Administrations towards the reduction of our national debt, a considerably larger amount than the temporary wants of the Government produced by a falling off in the revenue, and by the necessary expenditure for the vindication of our laws at home and abroad.

No, gentlemen; the obligations and safety of our Union, the dignity and honor of our country in its foreign relations, and the honest and economical disbursement of the people's money are in the hands of a statesman and a patriot, whose every act has thus far responded to the expectation of the great party which selected him as its leader.

To rally around such a standard-bearer in the support of the principles of our Constitution is the duty of every Democrat throughout the vast extent of our country, and I trust that the mighty voice, which will resound from old Tammany on the glorious day of our National Anniversary will find an echo from the roaring surf of the Atlantic to the placid shores of the Pacific.

I remain, with high regard, gentlemen, your obedient servant and fellow-Democrat,

AUGUST BELMONT.

To ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Grand Sachem; ANDW. H. MICKLE, Esq., EDWARD COOPER, Esq., &c., &c., Sachems, Tammany Society.

It had been previously arranged that a series of sentiments and responses should be there offered, according to the following programme;

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day We Celebrate*—Reverenced by freemen and abhorred by tyrants throughout the world—May it never cease to invoke the patriotic pride of the American People.

2. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—Who, recognizing the great principles of human liberty and self-government, successfully vindicated and secured them against the armies of Great Britain. Their faithful children will ever cherish their memory, and protect the sacred legacy they bequeathed. Col. I. H. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts.

3. *Washington—The Soldier, the Patriot and the Statesman*—His name and services imperishably identified with the liberty, glory and prosperity of the American People. Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

4. *The President of the United States*—The integrity, honor and prosperity of the Union are safe in the hands of JAMES BUCHANAN, whose firm and enlightened patriotism will equally repress domestic rebellion or foreign aggression. Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN.

5. *The Constitution*—Faithfully respected by the various States, and honestly interpreted by our Judicial Tribunals, it cannot fail to secure and perpetuate the Union, and successfully preserve the liberty, equality and happiness of every section of our country. Capt. RYNDERS.

6. *The American Press*—Independent, enterprising and intelligent—it distributes knowledge and the spirit of freedom throughout the length and breadth of our land, affording the best evidence and guarantee of free institutions. GEO. F. THOMPSON.

7. *Woman*—The social conqueror and civilizer of our sex. To yield is our triumph—to resist our misfortune. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—An unfailing reliance in the hour of danger, protecting our national honor on sea and land, and securing by gallantry, discipline and fidelity, the reputation of the American nation.

9. *The State of New-York*—Less eminent for its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, than its public charities and intelligent and liberal system of Education. The motto, "Excelsior," appropriately designates its progress in the noblest acts of peace and civilization. Gen. AARON WARD.

10. *The City of New York*—The Metropolis of the Union, as unrivaled in enterprise and population, as steadfast to Democratic principles. Mayor TIEMANN.

11. *Civil and Religious Liberty*—The inestimable inheritance from the American Revolution, guaranteed under our Constitution and Laws to every citizen, without reference to creed or nationality. Hon. JOHN KELLY.

12. *The Freedom of the Seas*—Our national honor and commercial interest demand the sanctity and protection of the American Flag on every sea, and the inestimable right must, at every hazard and against every nation, be vindicated and maintained. Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

13. *The Tammany Society*—Devoted to the preservation of Republican Liberty, and identified with its history and progress, may its existence be as eternal as the principles it inculcates. E. F. PURDY.

How far this arrangement was preserved it is impossible to say. The lunch-room was crowded to repletion. Everybody seemed mindless of everybody else; there was a general scramble for provender and an unprecedented demand for the liquor—both disappearing with a marvelous rapidity, and to the great discomfiture of those who happened to be hindmost. What the speakers said, was not heard.

The eloquence was mere dumb-show, save, perhaps, the toast to the health of the orator, offered by Mr. VAN BUREN, and the reply thereto by the orator himself.

About half-past four the tables were entirely clear ed off, and the democracy entirely cleared out.

The Fireworks—Immense Crowds to Witness them.

The beauty and coolness of the night, and the anticipated pyrotechnic glories provided by the City Fathers, attracted mammoth crowds to each location where the displays were to take place, viz.: the Park, Madison-square, Hamilton-square, Jackson-square, Hamersley-square, Tompkins-square, the corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, Union Market, corner of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, of Franklin-street and West Broadway, Mount Morris and Mission-square. Especially were the Park, Madison-square and Tompkins-square thronged with people. To see these places, one almost thought that the entire population of the City had turned out. The Park and its neighborhood was one dense mass of human beings. The fireworks there, as well as at Madison and Tompkins squares, were made and superintended by Messrs. EDGE, of Jersey City, and were quite equal to any of those gentlemen's former efforts. In the Park, the display opened with flights of rockets and bombs, commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing at intervals for half an hour, after which the standing pieces were ignited in the following order: First, a scroll wheel of jessamine, brilliant and radiant fires, with a centre of revolving scrolls, of colored flame. The second piece was called "The Grand Seal of Malta," opening with a sexagon vertical wheel with crimson and green centre, mutating to a magnificent battery of crimson, green, blue and yellow fires. This piece was loudly applauded. A piece consisting of two wheels, revolving in contrary directions, with an opaque centre, which was suddenly filled with globes of colored fires, was much admired. The next piece represented a cascade of fire, falling over rocks formed of diamond lancework. "The Shield of our Union" was a very elaborate design. It commenced with a brilliant wheel of various fires, with crimson and yellow rosettes, mutating to a grand centre-piece of diamond lancework, with the word "Union," each letter inclosed by a shield. The next piece, an "Egyptian Pyramid," opened with a revolving sun of Maltese, carmine, and Japanese fires, with red, purple and yellow centre, mutating to a splendid pyramid of white, crimson, purple, green and orange fires, one hundred feet in height. After these came the "Fairies' Frolic," the "Glory of Mexico," a vertical hexagon wheel of Chinese, Japanese and Maltese fires, with crimson and green centres, mutating to Chinese fires. A magnificent piece of pyrotechny called the "Fire Department" gave huge delight to the crowd. It commenced with a scroll wheel, mutating to the various emblems of the Department, hydrants with hose and pipe attached, ladders, hooks, torches, caps, trumpets, &c., terminating with a grand shower of colored fires and maroon explosions. "Liberty and Justice," "The Star of America," and a representation of a United States war-steamer, in full sail, and under a full head of steam with the motto "We protect our Flag," were very beautiful. But the most superb show of all was the last piece, "The Triumph of America," sixty feet high and one hundred feet in length. It commenced with a wheel of Maltese rayonnant and jessamine fires, with centre of colored lancework, representing the Genius of America, with a shield in one hand, and the other outstretched to receive the scroll of which the Muse of History, kneeling at her feet, was in the act of presenting to her. By the side of the Muse was the Goddess of Wisdom, placing a chaplet on the brows of America. On pedestals, on each side of these figures, were also figures of Justice, composed of filagree lancework, the whole being encircled by an arc composed of shields, eagles, stars, and other emblems of the Union, and surrounded by the coat of arms of the United States. On each side of this centre were kaleidoscopes with revolving centres, the whole terminating with a grand flight of rockets, bombs, mines, Roman candles, &c. The air was rent with repeated cheers upon the termination of this beautiful piece, and then the vast crowd slowly dispersed to their homes.

Of the fireworks at the other places, we can only say, that if not quite so good as those in the Park, they were all splendid exhibitions, and gave abundant delight to all who witnessed them. Of the private and family exhibitions, it is sufficient to say that they appeared more numerous than on any former celebration of the Day of Independence. The air was filled in every direction with showers of rockets and bombs of various colored fires. The pavement almost quivered with the detonation of fire-crackers; the ear was deafened with the reports of pistols. Take it altogether, the pyrotechnic display of yesterday was never exceeded, and seldom, if ever, has been equaled in our City.

The Veterans.

The "Veteran Corps" dined together on Monday at the Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-street. Fifty-four of that body were assembled, and a more satisfactory or joyous meeting has not occurred for many years. The dinner was declared to be first-rate, and the speeches were enthusiastic. Col. JAMES CORNING, Captain of the Albany troop of Artillery, took the head of the table. The usual routine of festive toasts being duly honored, the special feature of interest was the presence of the grandson of one of the captors of Major ANDRE, Mr. VAN VOORST, of Tarrytown, who very effectively revived the recollection of that incident in our national history.

Accidents and Incidents.

As Mrs. ANN BROWN was standing at the door of her residence, No. 16 West-street, she was suddenly shot in the right shoulder and forehead by several buck-shot. It was directly ascertained that the shot proceeded from a musket fired by a man, named JAMES MAHEN, while passing on the opposite side of the street. A Policeman, of the Fifth Ward, arrested MAHEN, and he was locked up to await the injuries of MIS. BROWN, who was removed to the Hospital. MAHEN was intoxicated, and declares the shooting was entirely accidental.

JOHN MILLER, a boy six years of age, was walking up the Bowery, near Canal-street, with an elder brother, when he received a shot in his right leg from a pistol. He was taken to his residence in Hester-street. The person who fired the shot escaped arrest.

CHARLES COLES, a boy five years old, had his hand shattered in a shocking manner by the explosion of a small cannon, which some boys were firing in Centre-street. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 94 Elm-street.

A man, named EDWARD POWERS, was badly injured by the explosion of a pistol in his hand, while firing it on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty ninth-street. His injuries were so serious that he had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY PLANCHE, a boy 15 years of age, was severely burned by his clothes taking fire from some gunpowder which he had fired on the sidewalk in Eldridge-street. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Station-House and his burns dressed by Police-Surgeon WATERMAN, after which he was sent to the Hospital.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a fire occurred at No. 78 Orchard-street, caused by the explosion of fire crackers. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water.

WM. CUFF, residing at No. 332 Ninth-street, was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of ROBERT MARTIN. MARTIN was drunk, and the act was the result of the grossest carelessness. He was at once arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, and locked up to await the result of CUFF's injuries.

HENRY WILLIAMS had the front of his cap shot away by a pistol in the hands of a boy. His eyebrows were badly scorched.

PAT MCGOVERN, waiter at Green's Dining Saloon, No. 124 Chambers-street, had his thumb blown off, by the explosion of a pistol which he was loading.

SARAH CRAWFORD, a colored woman, had her ankle badly hurt by the explosion of a small cannon, in Worth-street. She was sent to the Hospital.

ALMIRA WEST, residing at No. 108 Church-street, was shot in the right leg by a pistol in the hands of a boy. She was also taken to the Hospital.

STEPHEN HAMPTON had his right hand badly shattered by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

At 3 P. M., OWEN DOWNS, 11 years of age, was shot through the hand by a pistol. He was conveyed, by the Police, to the residence of his parents, corner of Fifty-first street and Eleventh-avenue.

JOHN COY, a boy, 15 years old, had one of his fingers shot off by a pistol. Taken home, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

WM. PARKER was shot in the face and one eye nearly put out.

JOHN LONGHARD had one of his fingers cloven off by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

PAUL ETIENNE was shot in the hand at No. 126 Avenue B.

STEPHEN HAMILTON, residing at No. 8 Ludlow street, had his left hand badly shattered by the explosion of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

DANIEL O. SULLIVAN broke his leg by jumping off the Park railing, on Monday evening, while looking at the fire-works. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

SAMUEL WHITE had his right hand blown to pieces by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is believed that the arm will have to be amputated.

A daughter of Sergeant RELAY, of the Twenty-first Ward, was burned by her clothes taking fire from fire crackers. She died at 11 o'clock on Monday night. Last Fourth of July the Sergeant lost a boy, he being run over by an omnibus.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—A boy nearly three years of age, son of MOSES GILBERT STEIM, No. 487 Eighth-avenue, was run over on Monday evening at 7 o'clock by an Eighth-avenue car, near Thirty-fifth-street, breaking both of his legs and cutting off one arm. The child died at 11 o'clock.

Disturbances, &c.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—A gang of drunken young fellows were passing, about noon on Monday, through East Eleventh-street making all sorts of hideous noises, firing pistols and insulting everybody they met. In going by the house of Mr. ROBERT LEISLY, No. 192 Eleventh-street, one of the gang deliberately ran up the steps, and, without a word of provocation, plunged a dagger into the left side of Mr. LEISLY, who was standing in the doorway. Mr. LEISLY fell upon his hands and knees, and cried out "I am murdered." His assassin attempted to escape, and ran down the steps and across the street, carrying the deadly weapon covered with blood in his hand. He had not run more than two blocks before two Seventeenth Ward officers captured him and took him to the Station-House. The prisoner proved to be a man named JOHN DONNELLY *alias* WALSH, well known to the Police as a very desperate and hardened youth. On the way to the Station house it was with great difficulty that the officers restrained the crowd from taking the prisoner out of their hands and lynching him on the spot. Mr. LEISLY was carried into his house and two physicians called to attend him, who say that he cannot possibly recover. He is reported as a quiet inoffensive man, and has a wife and two children. Coroner HILLS was notified to take his *ante-mortem* examination.

IN THE BOWERY—SCRIMMAGE BETWEEN FIREMEN.—About 11½ o'clock, Monday evening, the building No. 241 Bowery caught fire, by the explosion of fire-crackers, which some mischievous boys had thrown on the roof. Mr. A. LENENBEIN, dealer in furniture, occupied the building. The fire was speedily put out, the damage not exceeding $50. During the fire a difficulty occurred between the members of Engine Company No. 44 and Hose Company No. 17, as to which company was entitled to use the hydrant. Fists and clubs were used freely, and some were about using pistols, when a squad of Detective policemen made their appearance, and put an end to the fight. Officer STEVENSON received a blow on the head with a trumpet. No arrests were made.

DISTURBANCE IN A GROCERY—YOUNG GIRL DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—At 7 P. M., on Monday, a difficulty occurred between some people in the grocery-store No. 27 Mulberry-street, during which a pistol was discharged. A young girl, only ten years of age, named VICTORIA HEBBELT, residing at No. 29 Mulberry-street, who had come into the place to buy something, was hit by the ball in the region of the stomach, wounding her dangerously. She was removed to the City Hospital. It could not be ascertained who fired the pistol, and consequently no arrest was made.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—James Lesskert, who was arrested about three weeks ago on a charge of stabbing Andrew Hassner, in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, and held to answer in $1,000 bail, was rearrested on Monday, as Hassner was reported in a dying condition from the effects of his injuries. The prisoner was locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—Some runners attached to No. 44 Engine Company and No. 4 Hose Company made a desperate attempt, Monday, to get up a genuine fight. In the morning they had a slight brush in the Bowery. At 1 o'clock a false alarm of fire was started, which brought the opposing factions together. They had just commenced a sharp set-to, when the Police arrived and ended the sport by dispersing the entire crowd, but it required several smart blows over several heads, with the policemen's locusts before the bellicose parties were separated. JEREMIAH DIXON, WM. BROWN and JAMES MCGUIRE, ring leaders, were arrested and locked up in the Station house. Had not the policemen arrived opportunely, it is believed that a bloody fight would have taken place.

Fires.

IN HENRY-STREET—SERVANT GIRL FATALLY BURNED.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, was caused by a slight fire in the dwelling-house of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, No. 117 Henry-street. The fire was speedily extinguished. It was caused through the carelessness of JOHANNA RYAN, the servant girl, in using camphene to make a fire in the range. Her clothes caught from the blaze, burning her so seriously that she died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the City Hospital. The family of Mr. ANDREWS was absent in the country.

IN THOMPSON-STREET.—At a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the boot and shoe store of CARL SPECTH, No. 296 Thompson-street. The loss was estimated at $300, which is fully covered by insurance in the Amsterdam Insurance Company.

IN THE BOWERY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning, the awning in front of Held's Hotel, corner of Bowery and Hester-street, caught fire by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers. Through the efforts of the firemen the flames were prevented from communicating to the hotel.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 11 o'clock on Monday evening a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the building No. 181 William street, occupied by C. R. CHRISTOPHER, job printer. His loss amounted to $500. ROBERT SEARS, book publisher, on the first floor, had stock considerably damaged by water. Several other tenants in the house also sustained damages by the water. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FULTON-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the saloon in basement of the building corner of Fulton street and Ryders-alley. The fire communicated to the clothing store of GEORGE N. LOSS, on the first floor, destroying his entire stock. The total damage is stated as $3,000, and the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—At 10 o'clock Monday evening a fire was discovered in the building corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets. It was speedily extinguished, with but trifling damage.

IN PIKE-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 3 P. M. on Monday was caused by a barrel of tar being set on fire by a bunch of fire-crackers.

IN JACKSON-STREET.—At 10 P. M., on Monday, the roof the old wooden building, corner of Jackson and Grand streets, caught fire by some Roman candles set off from the opposite side of the street. By the time the firemen arrived the fire was extinguished.

IN MINETTA-STREET.—Between 9 and 10 A. M. on Monday, the dwelling-house No. 4 Minetta-street, caught fire. It was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

Double Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Two Lives Lost.

An accident occurred, Monday evening, on the Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-eighth-street, which resulted in the death of two men named JOHN MCSHAFFER and GEORGE W. GIDNEY. As the 6 P. M. Express train, from New-York, was passing Sixty-eighth-street, Mr. GIDNEY, who was on the track, was run against by the locomotive and thrown several feet in the air. At the same time a train was coming from the opposite direction. MCSHAFFER called out to Mr. GIDNEY to get off the track, and at the same instant was run into by the train coming from the other way. The two trains were stopped immediately. GIDNEY was still breathing, but lived only a few minutes. He was horribly mangled. Both legs of MCSHAFFER were fractured and his jaw dislocated. He was conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station, but died immediately after his arrival. Coroner PERRY proceeded to the place yesterday to hold the inquest, but owing to the absence of necessary witnesses postponed the investigation until to-day. GIDNEY resided at No. 715 Eighth-avenue, and MCSHAFFER in Fifty-seventh street. They were both married and each leave a family.

Celebration of the Fourth by the Hell-Gate Pilots.

The Hell-Gate pilots, with their families, numbering in all about three hundred, under the management of Messrs. STEPHEN HORTON, HENRY and NOAH F. MASON, (pilots,) chartered the steamboat *Jacob Bell*, and proceeded to City Island, on Monday, the 5th—one of the most charming spots on the East River—where they passed the day most pleasantly, in sailing, fishing, and roving about the fields. Nothing occurred to mar their festivities. Two of their large boats were at City Island, in order to take the ladies and children on a short sail in the Sound. But, unfortunately, the wind was too light for that. They, however, enjoyed themselves in other sports to their entire satisfaction.

Excursions.

A very large number of mechanics and others, who are confined closely to business, took advantage of the postponement of the celebration to the 5th for a brief visit, with their families, to the country. They left the City on Saturday afternoon, and so had two full days of rest and pleasure. The various excursion-boats were crowded Saturday, Sunday and Monday; and, so far as we have learned, no serious accidents occurred.

The Fourth at the Institutions.

The Fourth of July was duly honored at the Institutions, the celebration not varying materially in its mode from that adopted on previous occasions. At Randall's Island 350 children were plentifully fed with roast beef and its necessary concomitants, and then regaled with the allowance of oranges, candies, cakes and the indispensable peanuts usual on this festive anniversary. Master RYAN, dressed in full military costume, delivered a patriotic speech commendable for its brevity. Governors SMITH, DRAPER, OLIVER and B. F. PINCKNEY, spoke very effectively, and some pretty dialogues were recited by the children, who all seemed well and happy. Two or three hundred visitors were present, attracted, perhaps, by the fineness of the weather. They peeped everywhere and promenaded the grounds with evident satisfaction. For them a cold collation was provided.

The day at the House of Refuge was ushered in by the firing of a national salute, and a military parade of the "Light Infantry Refuge Guards," composed mostly of the boys in the "Class of Honor." They formed a hollow-square, and after singing a patriotic song, they were addressed by Judge KETCHUM, Superintendent of the House, in which he gave them a sketch of the earlier history of the country, the privations and toils through which their forefathers passed in gaining their independence, urging them to hold in grateful remembrance those who had transmitted to us this glorious inheritance which they enjoyed, to love and revere the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence. The boys were then dismissed for breakfast. At 9 o'clock they were again paraded, and addressed by Mr. J. C. JONES, Assistant-Superintendent. He told them that the future of this great gift of freedom would soon be intrusted to their keeping, and that although they were at present in a measure deprived of their liberties, yet they must regard that as a blessing, as it was to prepare them for the duties of life—that the Bible was the foundation-stone upon which the liberties of this country had been founded, and on that foundation alone could the building stand.

Pointing to the magnificent flag, recently presented to the boys by the managers of the Institution, which waved from the dome of the building, he urged them to cherish and defend it forever. After a short recess, the boys were convened in the chapel. Prayer was offered by the Rev. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, of this City. After a song by the children, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by PATRICK MCDERMOTT, one of the inmates of the Institution, an address was delivered by Master JAMES MCMANUS, also one of the inmates. An Oration, prepared by Mr. E. H. HALLECK, Principal of the School, was then delivered by Master H. S. ETTINGE, whose manly bearing, clear and distinct utterance, were such as to attract the attention of all.

Then followed a song by the girls, which was admirably performed. Addresses were then made by ROBERT MCCARTER and E. KETCHUM, Esq. Mr. MCCARTER very eloquently rehearsed the scenes of the Revolution enacted in that vicinity.

The boys then proceeded to the dining-room, where an excellent dinner had been provided for them. At 2 o'clock the boys were again paraded. An address was made by Mr. E. H. HALLECK, the Principal of the School. The principal idea in the address was that history had furnished many instances where the destiny of individuals, and even nations, had been decided in a single day, or in one single act, and so might the destiny of the boys of the House of Refuge be decided during their short stay in that institution. The boys then partook of some refreshments, provided by the managers for the occasion.

They were then dismissed and paraded again at 4 o'clock, when they were addressed by M. F. H. CLARK, one of the teachers. He told them that, judging from the spirit they had manifested during the day, they would ever be defenders of their country, zealous in cultivating inward purity of soul as they seemed to be in commemorating the day that gave birth to civil and religious freedom.

A toast was then proposed in honor of the Managers of the Institution, to which E. KETCHAM, Esq., one of their number, responded. Another was proposed in honor of the visitors present, when D. B. SCOTT, Esq., was loudly called for. He responded in a very pleasing address, in which were interwoven several amusing anecdotes, very much to the gratification of the children. A toast was now proposed in honor of the Chaplain of the Institution, to which he very pertinently replied. The children were then dismissed, and at 6 o'clock were again paraded, when the closing address was delivered by M. C. M. BINGHAM, one of the Teachers. The boys then, after having enjoyed in a high degree the festivities of the day, repeated the Lords Prayer and retired.

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Armory—Address by Henry Ward Beecher—Accidents, &c.

The day was celebrated on Monday in Brooklyn with much more spirit than usual.

At daybreak Captain SMITH, of the 70th Regiment, fired a national salute at Fort Greene. A similar salute was also fired in the Eastern District by Captain TAFT.

At 9 o'clock the military and civic societies had assembled in the vicinity of the City Hall, according to the programme, and by 10 o'clock the procession moved through Fulton-avenue, Bridge, Sands, Fulton, Hicks, Pineapple and Henry streets, and came to a halt at the corner of Henry and Pineapple streets, the site of the new Armory.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The Mayor, Committee of Arrangements and other dignitaries occupied a temporary platform, erected for their accommodation, near the place where the corner-stone was to be laid.

The Free-Masons formed around the stone, and a prayer was offered by their Chaplain.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master JOHN W. SIMONS, acting as Grand Master, then spoke as follows:

One of the earliest tenets of the Masonic Institution teaches us that we are to be quiet, peaceable citizens, not countenancing disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submitting to the awards of duly constituted authority. In obedience to this law of the Fraternity, and at the invitation of the Municipality, we appear before the world to-day clothed in the insignia of the craft and publicly declaring our character as free and accepted masons, thus testifying our veneration for the laws of the order, our respect for the authority under which, as citizens, we live. Free Masonry is a cosmopolitan Institution. While it has no political or religious doctrines peculiar to itself, it respects those of all men provided they admit the existence of a Supreme Being and respect the power of the State. It teaches us to rejoice with the happy, to sympathize with the sad, and, regarding all men as brethren, to labor for the destruction of the errors and prejudices of the past, and for the ingathering of the whole human race in the family of Brethren. As the disciples of an institution founded on these generous principles, we meet with you, fellow-citizens, not only to participate in the peculiar ceremonial about to take place, but also to join in the swelling anthem now ringing out from every portion of the great domain of this happy people. To rejoice with you on the auspicious return of the birthday of our Republic; to recall the memories of the illustrious Masons, who, with the sword in one hand and the mystic emblem of our Fraternity in the other, fought, and bled and died for those liberties we now enjoy. We need only mention our Brothers WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, GREENE and MARION to find a representative echo in every manly heart that surrounds us. But as Masons we find a peculiar interest clinging around the spot where we now stand. This stone about to be lowered to its resting place as the chief stone of the corner with the ancient ceremonies of the craft, contains within it one that 33 years ago resounded with the gavel in the hands of LAFAYETTE, the illustrious friend of our country, the beloved Brother of our Order. We cannot look upon it, my friends, without emotions too deep for utterance. Let us regard it as an altar and renew around it our vows of fealty to this inseparability of the States for which LAFAYETTE sacrificed so much; of renewed devotion to the Fraternity of which he was so bright an example and ornament.

We will now proceed, Brethren, to the duties devolving upon us: and I can only regret Mr. Mayor, that the chief officer of our Order, prostrated by sickness, is unable to conduct the ceremonies committed by him to my hands.

The Grand Chaplain, R. W. B. SICKELS, offered a prayer.

The stone, a brown one, two feet square, containing the contents of the old one, the Records of the City, the names of all the City and County officers, newspapers of the day, Bible, &c., &c., was then lowered into its place.

The Grand Master, addressing the right worshipfu Deputy Grand Master, said:

Apply the implement of your office and make report.

DEPUTY—Most Worshipful, the stone is square. The workmen have done their duty.

GRAND MASTER—Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—Most Worshipful, the stone is level—the workmen have done their duty.

GRAND MASTER—Right Worshipful Brother Junior Grand Warden, apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—Most Worshipful, the stone is plumb. The workmen have done their duty.

GRAND MASTER—This corner-stone having been tested by the proper implements of masonry, I find it well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft. Let the elements of consecration be presented.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—(Sprinkling corn from a golden vessel)—I sprinkle this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered down upon us; and may our hearts be filled with gratitude."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Sprinkling wine from a silver vessel)—I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May our hearts be made glad by the influence of divine truth, and flourish as the vine.

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Pouring oil from a silver vessel)—I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May peace and harmony, good-will and brotherly love abound among us.

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Honors to be given by three claps of the hands and stamps of the right foot at the same time, and striking the stone with his mallet, said:

"Brethren, having now, by command of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, and with the assistance of the Grand Lodge of the Fraternity, duly laid, according to the rules of our ancient Craft, this corner-stone of the Brooklyn City Armory, it now remains to supplicate the blessings of the great Architect of the Universe upon this undertaking, and to implore that He will be pleased to bless this building and to grant that it may tend to His glory and the advancement of the interests of this great City."

Prayer was then made by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON.

The plans of the building having been inspected by the Grand Master, he returned them to the architect, saying: "Mr. Architect, these plans having been accepted by the civic authorities, and approved by us, we return them to you with the hope that, under your skillful guidance, this building may progress to completion with all due speed and without accident to the workmen; and that it may long remain a monument of your skill and the enterprise of our citizens"

The National Anthem was then played by the band.

The procession then passed through Henry, Atlantic and Court streets to City Hall Park, where the exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. N. E. SMITH, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by the Hon. E. T. WOOD.

It was supposed that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would address the people from the stand; but, when the Declaration had been read, he appeared near the top of the City Hall steps and straightway began to speak. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I could have wished to have claimed for myself to-day personal liberty and exemption from public service, but for my own city I can claim no such exemption, since I believe that every man should hold himself subject to the will and control of his fellow-citizens upon such an occasion as this. We have returned from laying the corner-stone of the City Armory, a circumstance in itself perhaps not of so much importance as in the historical antecedents; for that structure is to stand upon the foundation or upon the site of the old Free Library. The corner-stone of that structure, some thirty-three years ago, was laid with imposing ceremonies; and present at that time, officiating and dignifying with his presence, was that immortal man and patriot, LAFAYETTE—one of the few men whom we can afford heartily to praise. Not his head at the expense of his heart, not his heart at the expense of his head, but head and heart and hand, the whole man together, in youth, in middle age, old age, and after his departure; when his memory is searched up, we can afford to praise the whole history of the man. We should speak well of LAFAYETTE. He is one of those few men in whom the romantic sentiment of liberty in youth ripened to a principle stable as manhood; a man without guile, without selfishness; a man whose every breath was love to his fellow-man, and not in his own land, but in this land as well as in France; a man who gave himself freely for the welfare of the people, and never took back at any period of his life what he had proffered or what he had done, or marked the dark line of inconsistency across that fair report with which he began—and with thousands like him who began the achievement for liberty while liberty was in her early fermentation—and the last man among thousands who stood firm, and who sacrificed for it everything dear to man, except manhood. That name we feel is associated with the name of WASHINGTON in the annals of our American liberty, and I count it a good omen, since so large a portion of our citizens are emigrants, and for years must be—and as I hope will be—I count it not bad in augury, looking back to the Revolutionary heroes, that there is scarcely a nation on earth that cannot point to some distinguished officer and say, "That man was my kindred who helped your fathers in the achievements of those fruits which we later come to inherit." And so it should be, the fathers were united in their achievements for liberty, and their sons participate in the blessing. And now fellow-citizens, it may seem that the laying of a corner stone of an armory is scarcely a fit theme, even upon the day of our National Independence, to exercise the thought or call out the enthusiasm of a man in my profession; but not my profession, but the nature of the man is the thing. I was a man before I was a minister. I feel, therefore, that it is as fitting that I should speak some words congenial to such an occasion as any other man with a citizenship in this city. It might seem a bad auspice that a free library should give place to an armory; but it is all right if you will remember that the library itself was too straitened, and was removed elsewhere, and the building became appropriated to general civil purposes, and finally it was abandoned even for that. There is nothing, therefore, sacrificed by good learning or information to the spirit of arms. Moreover, I take it to be a thing well to be considered by us that we are so unlike the olden cities with their beleaguered walls. Our walls are here. Ours are moveable walls, pedestrian walls; wherever there is an enemy, there is a wall made of the breasts of living citizens. The older cities have walls with defences, with furnished posts and citadels, but no posts have we except those the father and mother attend and the children defend, and our armory is not a place where a paid soldiery congregate to put down the rising spirit of freedom, and coerce the obedience of unwilling citizens. There never was a more peaceful place than our city armories; the citizen soldiery can here show the picturesque aspect of war and doing the velvet part without any risk to themselves or to others. Build then these peaceful castles of indolence for our citizen soldiery; let them have a home in our midst, showing the difference between our armories, the marked difference between the free cities of free America and the cities of the old and oppressed nations abroad. But let me take occasion in the erection of this building to speak to you of better armories which long have been building up; for we have armories all along our streets; wherever we find a father or a mother and a garrison of children there is the best citadel, there is the best drill-sergeant, the best soldiers. The family virtuous, well educated, these are our armories. Wherever you find honest, intelligent labor, a labor not forced, not backward and cursed labor, but those whose heads work, which animates their hands to work with their brain more skilfully afterward, and cheerfully to achieve their own independence by their labor, these men are our armories, these men with intelligent heads and active, industrious hands; these men are our defences and our armories. Then there are our schools, where every man, no matter how poor he is in money, if he is only rich in children, can have access. Our public schools taking in all, there are no favored classes; they take in children of all religious beliefs and all nationalities, and of all ranks and conditions, and teach the common ideas of American citizenship; these are our truest armories, these we have, and these are impregnable. I might go on to our higher institutions, to our churches, from whence we draw, as from a fountain, the truest notions of personal manhood, of personal liberty and of associated liberty, of mental privileges and rights, and from whence our domestic armories are fortified. But I will not call your attention further to the occasion of this gathering, though I still insist that my friends asked me to speak at the laying of a corner-stone of an armory, and not at the celebration of our National Independence; "being crafty he caught me with guile." However, I shall do both. Having hammered the stone, I shall now hammer you with some patriotic sentiments. On the occasion which called the good citizens of Brooklyn together thirty-three years ago, when that patriotic Frenchman came to lay the corner-stone of a free library, this City of Brooklyn had 8,000 inhabitants. Who had that prescience by which he could have suspected such a day as this? If one had dared to say then that in thirty-three years, more than 200,000 inhabitants would live on this side of the river, he would have been deemed a fit inmate for a private lunatic asylum. But what has come to pass? How has the population swollen! How has it augmented beyond the possibility of augmentation! And now, what do we see in the place of that little village? The third city in this Union! Not alone when you count arithmetically—for a city requires men and women, and not men and women alone make a city, but the fruit of their heads and the fruit of their hands; their institutions, their homes, their industry, their economy, go to make a city of which men may be proud, and of which they may boast. And now behold this fair and beautiful city. I think that the sun in its course over the earth shines not on a more beautiful city to-day. It may be that this is the amiable exaggeration of a fond son, and because I live here I think it meet to praise the place of my own residence. Nevertheless, if I am deceived, I am deceived; for I verily think there is not, on this continent, a site for a city now in existence so beautiful and so well adapted for forming a large and permanent city.

A band of music now advanced and drowned the speaker's voice. He waited a moment with the remark, "One at a time," and then, as the noise increased, added, "when there is so much brass about, modest men are silent." When the band had passed he continued as follows:

It cannot be many years, for we can look forward as well as look back—I think it cannot be many years before there will be a population in Brooklyn equal to that of any other city in the Union. Brooklyn is destined to have a population of one or two millions, only let her increase but a few years more at the rate of increase for a few years past. Our streets will be extended beyond all present suspicion, and the erection of many beautiful mansions shall outvie the humble structures that now adorn and dignify our city; our suburbs shall bear evidence to the taste, wealth and public spirit of thousands and thousands of citizens not yet among us. We are destined to be a city second to perhaps but one on this continent; and I don't know as I will even make that exception, for I believe that Brooklyn is nearer to New-York than New-York is to herself. It is not the first time that I have seen a man stretched out so long that the lower part seemed to forget the top, and the top the bottom. These long cities—twelve miles long from one end to the other—they are not the cities to grow in such proportion as these circular, compact cities on the hither end of the island. But let us not be defiant. We may not be able to swell the population of Brooklyn so as to outvie New-York; but we are destined to become an immense city, and it is for us to lay the foundation of those institutions which are to make our memories precious in all time to come; to hand down a legacy to our children better if possible than that which our fathers handed down to us. We have begun well; we are already in the matters of lighting the streets, sewerage, the introduction of water, and in the general methods for health and cleanliness, building up the material interests of this city. We have begun well with our schools, our higher schools, and our churches; for them we are already renowned. Yet there is work here for you and me, and we should not be faithful to our day and our time in which we live, if we did not carry down this illustrious plan more worthy and more rich in every element than we have received it from the hands of our ancestors. We stand here upon a day that is set apart to the common memory and achievements of our fathers, and we ought not to forget that we are not merely of this city, but also citizens of this great Republic. This is that day which has from the beginning been set apart to refresh our memories and bring to mind the fathers, their sufferings and achievements, with the principles for which they fought, for which willingly they suffered. For some years past it has seemed as though the celebration of the day had been growing into disrepute. It is well to revive the custom, and some man surely ought to be found in all this population who shall speak worthily, wisely, and well, on the great subject of human rights and liberty to which this day is consecrated. For what is the Fourth of July? Is it a day for explosive powder? Is it a day for gas? Is it not a day that stands in the foundation of liberty and the rights of man? The soundest and truest civil doctrines that ever were promulgated were promulgated by our fathers, and the achievement of victory on these doctrines makes them what they are on this consecrated day. Fellow-citizens let me speak one or two words in reference to our country, and a fairer or nobler God never made. Methinks he hid it behind the ocean of waters, through many ages, that he might at last institute here those experiments which should result in establishing the best civilization; to build up at last a Christian civilization that should realize the expectations of prophets and seers. So broad a land, so diversified in its treasures, and fertile in its soil, spreading over so many lines to the West, so many to the North and South—so fair, so large, so rich a land, methinks the sun never disclosed in its daily journey before! Upon this land God has poured a mixed population—for different races together make a better population than consanguineous stock—God has poured lavishly from every nation here upon us men like our fathers. Though men are sometimes said to leave their country for their country's good, yet all do not. There are men who are restless, who are enterprising; there are young people who cannot walk in the old paces, or take the old slow customs, who are not harnessed to time-worn institutions and interests; they cannot bear even the finger of oppression. They are the men who flee their country, and a Father's hand pours them upon our shores, and we take the tribute from every nation under the sun. We take the enterprise, the youth, the power, the will power, and such blood mingled with our own nation, which, if it be educated and christianized, will give stamina, variety, genius, and an extent of elements of national life to such an extent as never before was brought together. This is one population which is now spread from ocean to ocean; our people wash their feet in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, and drink from the lakes and bathe our brow in the gulf on either side; we have no other boundary beside the mighty ocean, the lakes and the gulfs; and pent up in this is a population which is to make America the world's nation for every man. This vast extent of country, this variety of climate, this diversity of interest, is one of the causes of our danger; we are in danger just as a ship that is built too long and not stout enough. As they are in danger of breaking in the middle, so we are in danger of breaking asunder. Men removed so far from each other lack the personal sympathy which frequent intercourse, common institutions, common education and common sympathy give. Besides that, there is the common selfishness of human nature which is not yet driven out; add to this, there is yet pride, there is an imperious will, there is yet political fraud, there are yet corrupt men who would sacrifice their country for the sake of their own advancement. And nothing can save us but a spirit of true religion and true patriotism—a spirit that shall love the Union for the country's sake, and not for ourselves. And it might be well to say, at last, though I can prize the Union most heartily, as I now do, there is no price too great to pay for the union of this State unless we be called to pay by giving up the principles for which it was first made. If God Almighty give us liberty, we may offer much for the sake of union; but as we cannot give up too much, yet, if we are called to give up the original spirit of the Revolution, the spirit of Liberty, we cannot give it up. That declaration of true patriotism must be patriotism that includes in its knowledge of right those principles which first were embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the declaration of the rights of man, the declaration that all men are born free and equal. Patriotism without this is not patriotism in America; it may be in Austria, but not in America! The patriotism that does not include in itself the Declaration of rights of life, liberty, and property, the patriotism that leaves that out is like a man whose soul has left, hollow and empty of all good. We want a patriotism of rights and forms which is something more, and there is another kind that is perfumed with rose-water, full of fine sentiments and literature, which goes up and down the country saying that union is patriotism, that union is every thing; and others that our fathers made the Declaration of Independence for that—and call upon the guidance of the men as most holy, and talk about the suffering of our fathers, and then call it that bastard brat—patriotism! Truly, ours must be a patriotism that takes in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, and even South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and I know not how many more beside. Some one said Kansas—Kansas and California, and all the States that are unnamed. It must be a patriotism that takes in every State that stands in the Confederacy. Take them in for what? For party broils and spoils, for mean contention, for wranglings, for pride and ambition? No. A patriotism that shall take them all in, and give to every one that four-fold liberty that was given by our Revolutionary struggle—liberty! liberty! This is that patriotism that shall save our land. Fellow-citizens, I am an unomened prophet. I believe that God will build up this temple on these Western shores. I believe it may be like building great cathedrals and mighty temples, the work may delay, and may be shaken in some parts, yet the capstone will be put on with the shoutings of liberty. I believe it will be built up and preserved for this nation. It is to be preserved by the instrumentality of your hearts, your hands, your heads, and the vitality of those original revolutionary principles. This principle of discussion must be free as air; but let us remember toleration to those who differ in extremest points from us; let us give to them that right that we claim for ourselves, the right to believe what we think true; to defend what we believe, and to express what we believe, and to defend others in the same; and if upon a fair conflict, Liberty, having freedom to express itself, cannot achieve the victory, let her go to the wall. I am not afraid of the venture. Give us freedom of thought, freedom of political action, and whatever may be the temporary struggles and hindrances, this land will rise and shake off oppression from her garment, as one that has settled there in her sleep, stand forth the virgin daughter of God, blessed, resplendent and blessing. One word more and I will *detain you no longer*. It has been suggested to me to mention that the ladies of America are now engaged in securing for the Nation the ground where stands the tomb of WASHINGTON at Mount Vernon; and with this happy suggestion I shall most fitly close these remarks. In America it is fit that woman should rise up in this disturbed state of public feeling, and—where they do—make for peace and sacred pledge; peace of conscience with purity. You will remember that when Christ had lain in the tomb for three days, and men thought the world had ended of him, it was women who went to the sepulchre, asking as they went, "Who shall roll away the stone?" Behold, when they got there it was rolled away and an angel sat upon it! And now the women of America are going to the tomb of Liberty, saying, "Who shall roll away the stone?" God grant that when they get there, taking possession of it in the name of America, they may find the stone rolled away, and the living spirit of WASHINGTON, which is the spirit of liberty, sitting upon it, to hail, to cheer, and to bless them!

When Mr. BEECHER had spoken, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, and then the people separated.

At the conclusion of the exercises here the invited guests and City authorities partook of a collation in the Governors' Room, prepared by the Messrs. HAWXHURST, of the Wyandotte Saloon.

Accidents, Fires, &c.

It is gratifying to be able to state that notwithstanding the large number who celebrated the day, but few serious accidents occurred.

The only affair at all serious, was the shooting of one of the "Forty-Acre Crowd," known as SCARBY MCCLOSKEY.

There had been an alarm of fire, and a disturbance occurred between the members of Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 11. The quarrel was continued after the parties had retired to a saloon at No. 210 Gold-st., kept by P. L. JORDAN. Here MCCLOSKEY attempted to whip a man named ALEXANDER JIMMERSON. Some one handed a pistol to J., and when he found he could not escape his assailant, he fired; the ball entered a little to the left of the median line of the neck. He was taken to a drug store, and thence to the City Hospital. He may recover. JIMMERSON surrendered himself to the police, and was temporarily committed by Justice VOORHIES.

SAMUEL ARNOLD, a member of Engine No. 14, was severely injured at the fire in Baltic street, by the break striking him upon the head.

A boy named RICHARD BROWER had a ramrod blown through his breast in an upward direction, and it passed out between his shoulders. His parents reside at No. 86 South Second-street, Eastern District. The boy will live.

A boy, named JOHN HERBGETHY, 3 years old, residing at the corner of North First and Seventh streets, lost his life by his clothes catching fire while playing with matches.

WM. FANNING, 8 eight years old, residing on Smith-street, had the wadding of a gun pass through his thighs.

CHARLES POINARD had his left hand blown off by the bursting of a pistol.

A man named JENCE GILBERT discharged a pistol in the face of a colored boy in the Sixth Precinct; but fortunately without doing any serious damage. GILBERT was arrested and locked up.

A 2 o'clock P. M. a row of frame houses on Baltic-street, near Smith, was set on fire by fire-crackers. The fire was extinguished with a damage to the premises of about $1,000.

In the evening there was a display of fireworks at three different points in the city—creditable affairs for the money they cost, but rather a small display for a city of the size of Brooklyn.

WM. V. STOLLER, a boy 12 years of age, was sitting on the stoop of his father's residence, No. 171 Atlantic-street, when another boy of about the same age attempted to shoot him with a pistol. Raising his hand to ward off the shot, the boy fired, and the ball passed through his hand. The boy who fired the pistol immediately fled, and escaped.

Some policemen and citizens of the Twelfth Ward obtained a small cannon, belonging to Mayor TIEMANN, with which to celebrate their Fourth. Officer PETIT was ramming down a charge, when the cannon prematurely exploded, shattering the left hand of the policeman, and severely burning his face.

A young man, named EVANS, had his right hand and wrist blown into fragments by the explosion of a large pistol, which he had loaded to the muzzle. Surgeon FISHER was called and amputated the hand.

Celebration of the Fourth in New-Jersey.

On Monday all passed off quietly in this city—no accidents of consequence occurring. In the morning the Continentals fired a salute on the Cunard Dock, as per programme, and paraded for a short time. The city was then left to the control of the juveniles, so far as outward celebration was concerned, and they, as usual, made most of the license given them.

JOSEPH COUGAN, proprietor of a cigar-store in Newark-avenue, near Railroad-avenue, was assaulted in the afternoon by a man named JULIUS KRICHMIR, who fired a pistol at him, one of the shot taking effect near the left eye. He was arrested and locked up to answer.

HUGH MCCORN, a boy, was seriously injured in the afternoon by the explosion of some fire-crackers, which burned his face and eyes so that it is feared he may lose his sight.

In the evening, fireworks were set off at the ourner of Montgomery-street and Jersey-avenue, under direction of a Committee of the Common Council. Some $300 were expended for the display.

A little girl, while playing with fire-crackers, in Grove-street, had her clothes nearly burned off, and her person somewhat injured.

A young man, named JAMES REDMOND, residing in New-York, on attempting to fire off an old musket, at Weehawken, had one of his eyes put out by the explosion of the piece.

A boy, living on the Newark Plank-road, while playing with a pistol, had two of his fingers shot off.

JAMES MCKIBBNAN, while shooting pigeons, in North Point, the gun he was using suddenly exploded, lacerating his arm, wounding JOHN BLAKEMORE in the head, and slightly injuring several other persons who were near.

Hoboken.

On Monday, there being no public celebration, citizens confined themselves mostly to private exhibitions and the enjoyment of the cool breezes of the gardens and public places of resort. Thousands from New-York and vicinity sought the quiet shades of the Elysian Fields in preference to the heated City. No accidents occurred here.

THE HON. RUFUS CHOATE'S ORATION

Delivered Before

The National Men of Boston, July 5, 1858.

It is well that in our year, so busy, so secular, so discordant, there comes one day when the word is, and when the emotion is, "our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." It is well that law—our only sovereign on earth—duty, not less the daughter of God, not less within its sphere supreme, custom not old alone, but honored and useful, memories, our heart, have set a time in which—scythe, loom and anvil stilled shops shut, wharves silent, the flag—our flag unrent—the flag of our glory and commemoration waving on mast-head, steeple and highland, we may come together and walk hand in hand, thoughtful, admiring, through these galleries of civil greatness; when we may own together the spell of one hour of our history upon us all; when faults may be forgotten, kindnesses revived, virtues remembered and sketched unblamed; when the arrogance of reform, the excesses of reform, the strifes of parties, the rivalries of regions shall give place to a wider, warmer and juster sentiment; when turning from the corners and dark places of offensiveness, if such the candle lighted by malignity or envy, or censoriousness, or truth has revealed anywhere; when, turning from these, we may go up together to the serene and secret mountain top, and there pause, and there unite in the reverent exclamation, and in the exultant prayer, "How beautiful at last are thy tabernacles! What people at last is like unto thee! Peace be within thy palaces, and joy within thy gates! The high places are thine, and there shalt thou stand proudly, and innocently, and securely."

Happy if such a day shall not be desecrated by our service! Happy if for us that descending sun shall look out on a more loving, more elevated, more united America! These, no less, no narrower, be the aims of our celebration. These always were the true aims of this celebration. In its origin, a recital or defence of the grounds and principles of the Revolution, now demanding and permitting no defence,—all taken for granted, and all had by heart; then sometimes wasted in a parade of vain-glory, cheap and vulgar; sometimes profaned by the attack and repulse of partisan and local rhetoricians; its great work, its distinctive character, and its chief lessons remain and vindicate themselves, and will do so while the eye of the fighting or the dying shall yet read on the stainless ample folds, the superscription blazing still in light, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

I have wished, therefore, as it was my duty, in doing myself the honor to join you in this act, to give some direction to your thoughts and feelings, suited at once to the nation's holiday, and seasonable and useful in itself. How difficult this may be, I know. To try, however, to try to do anything, is easy, and it is American also. Your candor will make it doubly easy, and to your candor I commit myself.

The birthday of a nation, old or young, and certainly if young, is a time to think of the means of keeping alive the nation. I do not mean to say however, because I do not believe, that there is but one way to this, the direct and the didactic. For at last it is the spirit of the day we would cherish. It is our great annual national love-feast which we keep; and if we rise from it with hearts larger, beating fuller, with feeling purer and warmer for America, what signifies it how frugally or how richly or how it was spread, or whether it was a strain on the organ, the trumpet tones of the Declaration, the prayer of the good man, the sympathy of the hour, or what it was which wrought to that end?

I do not, therefore, say that such an anniversary is not a time for thanksgiving to God, for gratitude to men, the living and the dead, for tears and thoughts too deep for tears, for eulogy, for exultation, for all the memories and for all the contrasts which soften and lift up the general mind. I do not say, for example, that to dwell on that one image of Progress which is our history; that image so grand, so dazzling, so constant; that stream now flowing so far and swelling into so immense a flood, but which burst out a small, choked, uncertain spring from the ground at first; that transition from the Rock at Plymouth, from the unfortified peninsula at Jamestown to this America, which lays a hand on both the oceans,—from that heroic yet feeble folk whose allowance to a man by the day was five kernels of corn, for three months no corn, or a piece of fish, or a moulded remainder of biscuit, or a limb of a wild bird—to whom a drouth in Spring was a fear and a judgment, and a call for humiliation before God—who held their breath when a flight of arrows or a war-cry broke the innocent sleep, or startled the brave watching,—from that handful, and that want, to these millions, whose area is a continent, whose harvest might load the board of famishing nations, for whom a world in arms has no terror;—to trace the long series of causes which connected these two contrasted conditions, the Providences which ordained and guided a growth so stupendous—the dominant race, sober, earnest, constructive, changed, but not degenerate here, the influx of other races, assimilating, eloquent and brave, the fusion of all into a new one; the sweet stimulations of liberty, the removal by the whole width of oceans from the establishments of Europe, shaken, tyrannical or burdened, the healthful virgin world, the universal progress of reason and art, universal as civilization, the aspect of revolutions on the human mind, the expansion of discovery and trade, the developing sentiment of independence, the needful baptism of wars, the brave men, the wise men, the Constitution, the Union, the national life and the feeling of union which have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength—I do not say that meditations such as these might not teach or deepen the lesson of the day. All these things, so holy and beautiful, all things American, may afford certainly the means to keep America alive. That vast panorama unrolled by our general history, or unrolling; that eulogy, so just, so fervent, so splendid, so approved; that electric, seasonable memory of WASHINGTON; that purchase and that dedication of the dwelling and the tomb, the work of woman; that record of his generals; that visit to battle fields; that reverent wiping away of dust from great urns; that dream of her past, present and future; every ship builded on lake or ocean; every treaty concluded; every acre of territory annexed; every cannon cast; every machine invented; every mile of new railroad and telegraph undertaken; every dollar added to the aggregate of national or individual wealth;—these all as subjects of thought, as motives to pride and care, as teachers of wisdom, as agencies for probable good, may work, may insure, that earthly immortality of love and glory for which this celebration was ordained.

My way, however, shall be less ambitious and less indirect. Think, then, for a moment on American nationality itself; the outward national life, and the inward national sentiment; think on this; its nature, and some of its conditions and some of its ethics—I would say, too, some of its dangers—but there shall be no expression of evil omen in this stage of the discourse, and to-day at least the word is safety, or hope.

To know the nature of American nationality, examine it first by contrast and then examine it in itself.

In one of the elemental characteristics of political opinion the American people are one. These they can no more renounce for substance than the highest summit of the highest of the White Hills, than the peak of the Alleghanies, than the Rocky Mountains can bow and cast themselves into the sea. Through all their history, from the dawn of the colonial life to this brightness of this rising, they have spoken them, they have written them, they have acted them, they have run over with them. In all stages, in all agonies, through all report, good and evil—some learning from the golden times of ancient and mediæval freedom, Greece, and Italy and Geneva, from ARISTOTLE, from CICERO, and BODINAS, and MACHIAVEL and CALVIN; or, later, from HARRINGTON and SIDNEY and ROUSSEAU; some learning, all reinforcing it directly from nature and nature's God; all have held and felt that every man was equal to every other man, that every man had a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and a conscience unfettered, that the people were the source of power, and the good of the people was the political object of society itself. This creed, so grand, so broad—in its general and duly qualified, so true—planted the colonies, led them through the desert and the sea of ante-revolutionary life, rallied them all together to resist the attacks of a king and a minister, sharpened and pointed the bayonets of all their battles, burst forth from a million lips, beamed in a million eyes, burned in a million bosoms, sounded out in their revolutionary eloquence of fire, and in the Declaration awoke the thunders, and gleamed in the lightning of the deathless words of OTIS, HENRY and ADAMS, was graved forever on the general mind by the pen of JEFFERSON and PAINE, as by a steel point on a great rock, sun-lighted, survived the excitements of war and the necessities of order, penetrated and tinged all our constitutional composition and policy and all our party organizations and nomenclature, and stands to-day radiant, defiant, jocund, tip-toe, on the summits of our greatness, one authoritative and louder proclamation to humanity by Freedom, the guardian and the avenger.

But in some traits of our politics we are not one. In some traits we differ from one another, and we change from ourselves. You may say these are subordinate, executory, instrumental traits. Let us not cavil about names, but find the essences of things. Our object is to know the nature of American nationality, and we are attempting to do so, first, by contrasting it with its antagonisms.

There are two great existences, then, in our civil life which have this in common, though they have nothing else in common, that they may come in conflict with the nationality which I describe; one of them constant in its operation, constitutional, healthful, auxiliary, even; the other rarer, illegitimate, abnormal, terrible; one of them a force under law; the other a violence and a phenomenon above law and against law. It is first the capital peculiarity of our system, now a common-place in our politics, that the affections which we give to country, we give to a divided object, the States in which we live and the Union by which we are confolded. We serve two masters. Our hearts own two loves. We live in two countries at once, and are commanded to be capacious of both. How easy it is to reconcile these duties in theory, how reciprocally, more than compatible, how helpful and independent they are in theory, how in this respect our system's difference makes our system's peace, and from these blended colors, and this action and counteraction, how marvelous a beauty and how grand a harmony we draw out, you all know. Practically you know, too, the adjustment has not been quite so simple. How the Constitution attempts it is plain enough. There it is: *Litera scripta manet*, and heaven and earth shall pass before one jot or one tittle of that Scripture shall fail of fulfillment. So we all say, and yet how men have divided on it. How they divided in the great convention itself, and in the very presence of WASHINGTON. How the people divided on it. How it has created parties, lost and given power, bestowed great reputations, and taken them away, and colored and shaken the universal course of our public life. But have you ever considered that in the nature of things this must be so? Have you ever considered that it was a federal system we had to adopt, and that in such a system a conflict of head and member is in some form and to some extent a result of course? There the States were when we became a nation. There they had been for one hundred and fifty years; for one hundred and seventy years. Some power, it was agreed on all hands, we must delegate to the new government. Of some thunder, some beams, some insignia, some means of kindling pride, winning gratitude, attracting honor, love, obedience, friends,—all men knew they must be bereaved, and they were so. But when this was done, there were the States still. In the scheme of every statesman, they remained a component part, unannihilated, indestructible. In the scheme of the Constitution of compromise itself, they remained a component part, indestructible. In the theories of all publicists and all speculatists they were retained, and they were valued for it, to hinder and disarm that centralization which had been found to be the danger and the weakness of federal liberty. And then when you bear in mind that they are sovereignties, *quasi*, but sovereignties still; that one of the most dread and transcendent prerogatives of sovereignties, the prerogative to take life and liberty for crime, is theirs without dispute; that in the theories of some schools they may claim to be parties to the great compact and as such may, and that any one of them may, secede from the compact when by their corporate judgment they deem it to be broken fundamentally by the others, and that from such a judgment there is no appeal to a common peaceful umpire; that in the theories of some schools they may call out their young men and their old men under the pains of death to defy the sword-point of the Federal Army; that they can pour around even the gallows and the tomb of him who died for treason to the Union, honor, opinion, tears, and thus sustain the last untimely hour, and soothe the disembodied complaining shade; that every one, by name, by line of boundary by jurisdiction, is distinct from every other, and every one from the nation; that within their inviolate borders lie our farms, our homes, our meeting-houses, our graves; that their laws, their courts, their militia, their police, to so vast an extent protect our persons from violence and our houses from plunder; that their heaven ripens our harvests; their schools form our children's mental and moral nature; their charities or their taxes feed our poor; their hospitals cure or shelter our insane; that their image, their opinions, their literature, their morality, are around us ever, a presence, a monument, an atmosphere. When you consider this, you feel how practical and how inevitable is that antagonism to a single national life, and how true it is that we buy all our blessings at a price.

But the is another antagonism to such a national life, less constant, less legitimate, less compensated, more terrible, to which I must refer—not for reprobation, not for warning, not even for grief, but that we may know by contrast, nationality itself—and that is, the element of sections. This, too, is old, older than the States, old as the colonies, old as the churches that planted them, old as Jamestown, old as Plymouth. A thousand forms disguise and express it, and in all of them it is hideous. *Candidum seu nigrum hoc tu Romane caveto.* Black or white, as you are Americans, dread it, shun it! Springing from many causes and fed by many stimulants; springing from that diversity of climate, business, institutions, accomplishment and morality, which comes of our greatness, and compels and should constitute our order and our agreement, but which only makes their difficulty and their merit; from that self love and self preference which are their own standard, exclusive, intolerant, and censorious, of what is wise and holy; from the fear of ignorance, the jealousy of ignorance, the narrowness of ignorance; from incapacity to abstract, combine and grasp a complex and various object, and thus rise to the dignity of concession and forbearance and compromise; from the frame of our civil polity, the necessities of our public life and the nature of our ambition, which forces all men not great men,—the minister in his parish, the politician on the stump on election day, the editor of the party newspaper—to take his rise or his patronage from an intense local opinion, and therefore to do his best to create or reinforce it; from our federative Government; from our good traits, bad traits, and foolish traits; from that vain and vulgar hankering for European reputation and respect for European opinion, which forgets that one may know Aristophanes, and Geography, and the Cosmical Unity and Telluric influences, and the smaller morals of life and all the sounding pretensions of philanthropy, and yet not know America; from that philosophy, falsely so-called, which boasts emptily of progress, renounces traditions, denies God and worships itself; from an arrogant and flashy literature which mistakes a new phrase for a new thought, and old nonsense for new truth, and is glad to exchange for the fame of drawing-rooms and parlor windows, and the side-light of a car in motion, the approval of time and the world; from philanthropy which is short-sighted, impatient and spasmodic, and cannot be made to appreciate that its grandest and surest agent in His eye whose lifetime is Eternity, and whose periods are ages, is a nation and a sober public opinion and a safe and silent advancement, reforming by time; from that spirit which would rule or ruin, and would reign in hell rather than serve in heaven; springing from these causes and stimulated thus, there is an element of regions antagonistic to nationality. Always, I have said, there was one; always there will be. It lifted its shriek sometimes even above the silver clarion tone that called millions to unite for independence. It resisted the nomination of WASHINGTON to command our armies; made his new levies hate one another; assisted the cabalings of GATES and CONWAY; mocked his retreats and threw its damp passing cloud for a moment over his exceeding glory; opposed the adoption of any Constitution; and perverted by construction and denounced as a covenant with hell the actual Constitution when it was adopted; brought into our vocabulary and discussions the hateful and ill-omened words North and South, Atlantic and Western; which the grave warnings of the farewell address expose and rebuke; transformed the floor of Congress into a battle-field of contending local policy; convened its conventions at Abbeville and Hartford; rent asunder conferences and synods; turned stated assemblies of grave clergymen and grave laymen into shows of gladiators or of the beasts of gladiators, checked the holy effort of missions, and set back the shadow of the dial-plate of a certain amelioration and ultimate probable emancipation, many degrees. Some might say it culminated later in an enterprise even more daring still; but others might deny it. The ashes upon that fire are not yet cold, and we will not tread upon them. But all will unite in prayer to Almighty God that we may never see, nor our children, nor their children to the thousandth generation, may ever see it culminate in a geographical party banded to elect a geographical President, and inaugurate a geographical policy.

"Take any shape but that, and thou art welcome!"

But now, by the side of this and all antagonisms, higher than they, stronger than they, there rises colossal the fine sweet spirit of nationality, the nationality of America! See there the pillar of fire which God has kindled and lifted and moved for our hosts and our ages. Gaze on that, worship that, worship the highest in that. Between that light and our eye, a cloud for a time may seem to gather; chariots, armed men on foot, the troops of kings may march on us, and our fears may make us for a moment turn from it; a sea may spread before us, and waves seem to hedge us up; dark idolatries may alienate some hearts for a season from that worship; revolt, rebellion, may break out in the camp, and the waters of our springs may run bitter to the taste and mock it; between us and that Canaan a great river may seem to be rolling; but beneath that high guidance our way is onward, ever onward; those waters shall part, and stand on either hand in heaps; that idolatry shall repent; that rebellion shall be crushed; that stream shall be sweetened; that overflowing river shall be passed on foot, dry shod, in harvest time; and from that promised land of flocks, fields, tents, mountains, coasts and ships, from North and South, and East and West, there shall swell one cry yet, of victory, peace and thanksgiving!

But we were seeking the nature of the spirit of nationality, and we pass in this inquiry from contrast to analysis. You may call it, subjectively regarded, as a mode of contemplating the nation in its essence, and so far it is an intellectual conception; and you may call it a feeling towards the nation thus contemplated, and so far it is an emotion. In the intellectual exercise it contemplates the nation as it is one, and as it is distinguished from all other nations, and in the emotional exercise it loves it and is proud of it as thus it is contemplated. This you may call its ultimate analysis. But how much more is included in it! How much flows from it! How cold and inadequate is such a description if we leave it there! Think of it first as a state of consciousness, as a spring of feeling, as a motive to exertion, as blessing your country, and as reaching on you. Think of it as it fills your mind and quickens your heart, and as it fills the mind and quickens the heart of millions around you, born, unborn, dead, living although dead. Instantly, under such an influence, you ascend above the smoke and stir of this small local strife; you tread upon the high places of earth and of history; you think and feel as an American for America; her power, her eminence, her consideration, her honor, are yours; your competitors, like hers, are kings; your home, like hers, is the world; your path, like hers, is on the highway of empires; your charge, her charge, is of generations and ages; your record, her record, is of treaties, battles, voyages, beneath all the constellations; her image, one, immortal, golden, rises on your eye as our western star at evening rises on the traveler from his home; no lowering cloud, no angry river, no lingering spring, no broken crevasse, no inundated city or plantation, no tracts of sand, arid and burning, on that surface, but all blended and softened into one beam of kindred rays, the image, harbinger and promise of life, hope and brighter day!

Think of it next as an active virtue. Is not all history a recital of the achievements of nationality, and an exponent of its historical and imperial nature? Even under systems far less perfect, and influences far less auspicious than ours, has it not lifted itself up for a time above all things meaner, vindicating itself by action, by the sublimity of a brave daring, successful or unsuccessful, by the sublimity of a working hope? How loose, for example, and how perfidious was that union of the States of Greece in all times! How distinct were the nations of Attica, of Laconia, of Thessaly, of Beotia, and how utterly insufficient the oracle, the Amphyctionic Assembly, the games, the great first epic, to restrain Athens and Sparta and Thebes, from contending, by diplomacy, by fraud, by battle, for the mastery! And yet even in the historical age, when the storm of Eastern invasion swept that blue sea, and those laughing islands, and iron-bound coast, over, above, grander and more useful than the fear and policy which counseled temporary union,—were there not some, were there not many, on whose perturbed and towering motives came the thought of that great, common Greek name, that race kindred at last, though polity, though mines of marble, though ages have parted them,—that golden, ancient, polished speech, that inherited ancestral glory, that national Olympus, that inviolated, sterile and separate earth—that fame of camps—that fire of camps which put out the ancient life of Troy; and was it not such memories as these that burn and revel in the pages of HERODOTUS? Did not Sparta and Athens hate one another, and fight one another habitually, and yet, when those Lacedemonian levies gazed so steadfastly on the faces of the fallen at Marathon, did they not give Greek tears to Athens and Greek curses to Persia, and in the hour of Platea did they not stand together against the barbarian? What else formed the secret of the brief spell of RIENZI'S power, and burned and sparkled in the poetry and rhetoric of his friend PETRARCH, and soothed the dark hour of the grander soul of MACHIAVEL, loathing that Italy, and recalling that other day when "eight hundred thousand men sprang to arms at the rumor of a Gallic invasion"? It not Prussia afraid of Austria, and Saxony of Bavaria, and Frankfort jealous of Dresden, and so through the twenty-seven or eight or thirty States, great and small; and yet the dear common fatherland, the old German tongue, the legend of HERMANN, the native and titular Rhine flowing rapid, deep and majestic, like the life of a hero of antiquity—do not these spectacles and these traditions sometimes wake the nationality of Germany to action, as well as to life and hope?

But if you would contemplate nationality as an active virtue, look around you. Is not our own history one witness and one record of what it can do? This day and all which it stands for—did it not give us the Union? These glory of the fields of that war, this eloquence of that revolution, this wide one sheet of flame which wrapped tyrants and tyranny and swept all that escaped from it away, forever and forever—the courage to fight, to retreat, to rally, to advance, to guard the young flag by the young arm and the young heart's blood, to hold up and hold on till the magnificent consummation crowned the work—were not these all imparted or inspired by this imperial sentiment? Has it not been begun the master-work of man, the creation of a national life? Did it not call out that prodigious development of wisdom, the wisdom of constructiveness which illustrated the years after the war, and the framing and adopting of the Constitution? Has it not, in the general, contributed to the administering of that government wisely and well since? Look at it! It has kindled us to no aims of conquest. It has involved us in no entangling alliances. It has kept our neutrality dignified and just. The victories of peace have been our prized victories. But the larger and truer grandeur of the nation, for which they are created and for which they must one day, before some tribunal, give account, what a measure of these! It has enabled us already to fulfill! It has lifted us to the throne and has set on our brow the name of the Great Republic. It has taught us to demand nothing wrong; to submit to nothing wrong; has made our diplomacy sagacious, wary and accomplished; it has opened the iron gate of the mountain, and planted our ensign on the great, tranquil sea; it has made the desert to bud and blossom as the rose; it has quickened to life the giant brood of useful arts; it has whitened lake and ocean with the sails of a daring, new and lawful trade; it has extended to exiles, flying as clouds, the asylum of our better liberty; it has kept us at rest within all our borders; it has repressed without blood the intemperance of local insubordination; it has scattered the seeds of liberty, under law and under order, broadcast; it has seen and helped American feeling to swell into a fuller flood; from many a field and many a deck, though it seeks not war, makes not war, and fears not war, it has borne the radiant flag all unstained; it has opened our age of lettered glory; it has opened and honored the age of the industry of the people!

We have done with the nature of American nationality, with its contrasts, analysis and fruits. I have less pleasure to remind you that it has conditions also, and ethics. And what are some of these? This is our next consideration. And the first of them is that this national existence is, to an extraordinary degree, not a growth, but a production; that thus it has origin in the will and the reason, but that the will and the reason must keep it alive, or it can bear no life. I do not forget that a power above man's power, a wisdom above man's wisdom, a reason above man's reason may be traced without the presumptuousness of fanaticism in the fortunes of America. I do not forget that God has been in our history. Beyond that dazzling progress of art, society, thought, which is of His ordaining, although it may seem to be a false philosophy, a fatal and inevitable flow under law—beyond this I do not forget that there have been, and there may be again interpositions, providential, exceptional, and direct of the Supreme Agency without which no sparrow falleth. That condition of mind and of opinion in Europe, and more than anywhere else, in England, which had been the period of emigration, and bore flower, fruit and seed after its kind in the new world; that conflict and upheaval and fermenting in the age of CHARLES the First, and the long Parliament, and CROMWELL, and MILTON, violated nature asserting herself; that disappearance of the old races here, wasting so mysteriously and so seasonably—that dread death giving place as in nature to a better life; that long colonial growth in shade and storm and neglect, sheltered imperfectly by our relations to the mother country, and not yet exposed to the tempest and lightning of the high places of political independence; burthened and poor, but yet evolving germinant, prophetic; that insane common attack of one tyranny on so many charters; that succession of incompetent English commanders, and English tactics against us in the war; that one soul breathed in a moment, into a continent; the Declaration so timely, and so full toned; the name, the services, the influence of WASHINGTON—these are "parts of his ways," and we may understand and adore them.

I do not forget either that in the great first step we had to take—that difficulty so stupendous, of beginning to mould the colonies into a nation, to overcome the prejudices of habit and ignorance, the petty cavils of the petty, the envy, the jealousy, the ambition, the fears of great and little men; to take away partition walls, roll away provincial flags, and hush provincial drums, and give to the young Republic *E Pluribus Unum*, to set out onward and upward on her Zodiac path, I do not forget that in this, too, there were hope of circumstances for which no philosophy, and no pride can make us unthankful.

Take one. Have you ever considered, speculating on the mysteries of our national being, how providentially the colonial life itself, in one respect, qualified for Union, and how providentially it came to pass that independence and nationality were born in one day? Suppose that from the times when they were planted respectively, these colonies had been independent of one another, and of every one—suppose this had been so for one hundred and fifty years, for one hundred and seventy years; that in the eye of public law they had through all that time ranked with England, with France; that through all that time they had made war, concluded peace, negotiated treaties of commerce and of alliance, received and sent ministers, coined money, superintended trade, "done all other things which independent States of right may do;" and then that a single foreign power had sought to reduce them. I do not say that they could have reduced them. I do not say that necessity, that prudence, which is civil necessity, would not have taught them to assist one another, and that in one sense, and that a just one, they would have fought and triumphed together. But when that victory was won and the cloud rolled off seaward, would these victors have flown into a common embrace and become a single people? This long antecedent several independence; this long antecedent national life—would it not have indurated them and separated them? These old high actions and high passions flowing diverse, these opposed banners of old fields, this music of hostile marches, these memories of an unshared past, this history of a glory in which one only had part,—do you think they could have been melted, softened and beaten quite so easily into the unity of a common life? Might not the world have seen there instead another Attica, and Achaia and Lacedemonia, and Messina, and Naples and Florence and Saxony? Did not that colonial life, in its nature, that long Winter and lingering Spring discipline and prepare men for the future of their civil life, as an April snow enriches the earth it seems to bury? Did it not keep back the growths which might otherwise have shot up into impracticable ranknesses and diversities? Did it not divert men from themselves to one another—from Massachusetts and Virginia and New-York, to the forming of the possible America? Instead of stinting and enfeebling, did it not enlarge and strenghen? And when that host flocked together to taste together the first waters of independent life, and one high, common, proud feeling pervaded their ranks, lifted up all hearts, softened all hearts at once—and a Rhode Island General was seen to fight at the Eutaws, and a New-Yorker, or one well-beloved of Massachusetts at Saratoga, and a Virginian to guide the common war, and a united army to win the victory for all—was not the transition in a moment so sublime, more natural, less violent, more easy to the transcendent conception of nationality itself?

I do not, either, deny that some things subordinate and executory are a little easier than at first; that the friction of the machine is less somewhat; that mere administration has grown simpler; organizations have been effected which may move of themselves; that departments have been created and set going, which can go alone; that the Constitution has been construed authoritatively; that a course, a routine, has been established in which things—some things—may go on as now, without your thought or mind. Bold he is, moreover, I admit, not wise, who would undertake to determine what chance, or what Providence, may do, and what man may do in the sustentation of national life. But remember, that is a false philosophy, and that is no religion which absolves from duty. That is impiety which boasts of a will of God, and forgets the business of man. Will and reason created, will and reason must keep. Every day, still, we are in committee of the whole, on the question of the Constitution or no Constitution. Eternal vigilance is the condition of union, as they say it is of liberty. I have heard that if the same Omnipotence which formed the universe at first should suspend its care for a day, primeval chaos were come again. Dare we risk such a speculation in politics, and act on it? Consider how new is this America of yours! Some there are yet living who saw this infant rocked in the cradle. Some there are yet alive who beheld the first inauguration of WASHINGTON; many that felt how the tidings of his death smote on the general heart. Some now alive saw the deep broad trench first excavated, the stones drawn from the mountain-side, the mortar mingled, the cyclopean foundation laid, the tears, the anthems, the thanksgiving of the dedication day. That unknown, therefore magnified, therefore magnificent original; that august tradition of a mixed human and Divine, that hidden fountain, the long half hidden flow glancing uncertain and unfrequent through the opening of the old forest, spreading out at last, after leagues, after centuries, into the clear daylight of history, the authoritative prescription; the "awful hoar of innumerable ages," the legend, the fable, the tones of uncertain harps, the acquiescence of generations, rising in a long line as to a gift—where for us are they? On all this architecture of utility and reason, where has Time laid a finger? What angularity has it rounded; what stone has it covered with moss; on what salient or what pendant coigne of vantage has it built its nest; on what deformity has its moonlight and twilight fallen? What enables us then to withhold for a moment the sustaining hand? The counsel of philosophy and history, of CICERO, of MACHIAVEL, of MONTESQUIEU, to turn to the first principles, to reproduce and reconstruct the ancient freedom, the masculine virtues, the plain wisdom of the original—it is not seasonable counsel eminently for you? Remember, your reason, your will, may keep, must keep what reason and will builded. Yours is the responsibility, yours, to country, to man, unshared, unconcealed.

I do not know that I need to say next that such a spirit of nationality reposing on will and reason, or however produced, not spontaneous, and therefore to some extent artificial, demands a specific culture to develop it and to make it intense, sure and constant. I need not say this, because it is so plain; but it is important as well as plain. There is a love of country which comes uncalled for, one knows not how. It comes in with the very air, the eye, the ear, the instincts, the first taste of the mother's milk, the first beatings of the heart. The faces of brothers and sisters, and the loved father and mother,—the laugh of playmates, the old willow-tree, and well, and schoolhouse, the bees at work in the Spring, the note of the robin at evening, the lullaby, the cows coming home, the singing book, the Catechism, the visits of neighbors, the general training,—all things which make childhood happy, begin it; and then as the age of the passions and the age of the reason draw on, and love and the sense of home and of security and of property under law, come to life; and as the story goes round, and as the book or the newspaper relates the less favored lot of other lands, and the public and the private sense of a man is forming and formed, there is a type of patriotism already. Thus they had imbibed it who stood that charge at Concord, and they who threw up the hasty and imperfect redout on Bunker Hill by night, set on it the blood-red provincial flag, and passed so calmly with PRESCOTT and PUTNAM and WARREN through the experiences of the first fire. But now to direct this spontaneous sentiment of hearts to the Union, to raise it high, to make it broad and deep, to instruct it, to educate it, is in some things harder, some things easier; but it may be done; it must be done. She, too, has her spectacles; she, too, has her names; she, too, has her food for patriotism, for childhood, for man. "Americans," said an orator of France, "begin with the infant in the cradle. Let the first lisps be WASHINGTON." Hang on his deck on that birthday, and that day of his death at Mount Vernon, the Medal of Congress, by its dark ribbon; tell him the story of the flag as it passes glittering along the road; bid him listen to that plain, old-fashioned, stirring music of the Union; lead him when school is out at evening to the grave of his great-grandfather, the old soldier of the war; bid him, like HANNIBAL, at nine years old, lay the little hand on that Constitution and swear reverently to observe it; lift him up and lift yourselves up to the height of American feeling; open to him, and think for yourselves, on the relation of America to the States; show him upon the map the area to which she has extended herself; the climates that come into the number of her months; the silver paths of her trade, wide as the world; tell him her contributions to humanity, and her protests for free government; keep with him the glad and solemn feasts of her appointment; bury her great names in his heart, and into your hearts; contemplate habitually, lovingly, intelligently, this grand abstraction, this vast reality of good; and such an institution may do something to transform this surpassing beauty into a national life, which shall last while sun and moon endure.

But there is another condition of our nationality of which I must say something, and that is that it rests on compromise. America, the Constitution, practicable policy, all of it, are a compromise. Our public life is possible—it can draw its breath for a day—only by compromise.

There is a cant of shallowness and fanaticism which misunderstands and denies this. There is a distempered and ambitious morality which says civil prudence is no virtue. There is a philanthropy—so it calls itself—pedantry, arrogance, folly, cruelty, impiousness—I call it, fit enough for a pulpit, totally unfit for a people; fit enough for a preacher, totally unfit for a statesman;—which, confounding large things with little things, ends with means, subordinate ends with chief ends, one man's sphere of responsibility with another man's sphere of responsibility, seed-time with harvest, one science with another science, one truth with another truth, one jurisdiction with another jurisdiction, the span-long day or life with the duration of States, generals with universals, the principals with the practice, the Anglo-Celtic-Saxon of America with the pavers of Paris, cutting down the half-grown tree to snatch the unripe fruit—there is a philosophy which scolds at this even and calls it names.

To such a spirit I have nothing to say, but I have something to say to you. It is remarked by a very leading writer of our times, Lord MACAULAY—ennobled less by title than by genius and fame—"that compromise is the essence of politics" That which every man of sense admits to be so true, as to have become a common-place of all politics, is peculiarly true of our national politics. Our history is a record of compromises; and this freedom and this glory attest their wisdom and bear their fruits. But can these compromises stand the higher test of morality? Concessions for the sake of the nation; concessions for what the general opinion of America has pronounced concessions for America; concessions of measures; concessions in spirit for such an end;—are they a virtue?

I hope it is worth something, in the first place, that the judgment of civilization, collected from all its expression and all its exponents, has ranked concession for the keeping and well being of the nation, among the whiter virtues. Starting with the grand central sentiment that patriotism is the noblest practical limitation of universal philanthropy; and reserving its enthusiasm, its tears, for the martyred patriot, and deeming his death the most glorious of deaths—it has given even the first place to him whose firmness, wisdom and moderation keep the State. These traits it has stamped as virtues. These traits it has stamped as great virtues. Poetry, art, history, biography, the funeral discourse, the utterance of that judgment, how universally have they so stamped them! He, whose harp, they said, attracted and fused savage natures; he, who gave to his people, not the best Government, but the best they would bear; he, who by timely adaptations, elevated an inferior class to equality with a superior class, and made two nations into one; he, whose tolerance and comprehension, put out the fires of persecution, and placed all opinions and religions on one plane before the law; he, whose healing counsels composed the distractions of a various empire; he is the great good man of civilization. Ambition might have been his aim to some extent, but the result is a country, a power, a law. On that single title, it raised his statue, hung on it the garland that cannot die, kept the birthday by the firing of cannons, and ringing of bells, and processions, and thanks to God Almighty. He may not have been fortunate in war; he may not have been foremost among men of genius, but what LUXEMBOURG, what EUGENE, what MARLBORO' heaped on his ashes such a monument, as the wise, just, cold Dutch deliverer of England? What GATES, what LEE, what ALEXANDER, what NAPOLEON won such honor, such love, such sacred and warm-felt approval as our civil father WASHINGTON? Does that judgment, the judgment of civilization condemn DEMOSTHENES, who would have invited Persia to help against MACEDON; or CICERO, who praised and soothed the young OCTAVIUS to win him from ANTHONY; or the Calvinist WILLIAM, who invited the papal Austria to fight with him against LOUIS XIV? Does it dream of branding such an act as hypocrisy, or apostacy? Does it not recognise it rather as wisdom, patriotism, and virtue, masculine and intelligent? Does it not rather give him all honor and thanks, who could forego the sweets of revenge, rise above the cowardice of selfishness and the narrow memory of personal antecedents, and for the love of Athens, of Rome, of England, of liberty, could magnanimously grasp the solid glory of great souls?

But this judgment of civilization, I maintain next, is a sound moral judgment. It is founded on a theory of duty which makes the highest utility of man, the grandest achievement of man. It thinks that it discerns that the national life is the true useful human life. It thinks that it discerns that the greater includes the less; that beneath that order, that government, that law, that power, reform is easy and reform is safe—reform of the man, reform of the nation. It ventures to hold that a nation is the grandest of the instrumentalities of morals and religion. It holds that under that wing, beneath that lightning, there is room, there is capacity for humbly imitating His plan who sits in the circle of eternity and with whom a thousand years are as one day; room, motive capacity, for labor, for culture, for preparation, for the preaching of the gospel of peace to all, for elevating by slow, sure and quiet gradations down to its depths, down to its chain, society itself. Concession to keep such an agent is concession to promote such ends.

Do you remember what a great moralist and a great man, Archbishop WHATELY, said on this subject? In the House of Lords he was advocating concession to Catholics, and see how much stronger was truth than the hatred of theologians. The biographer of PEEL calls the speech a splendid piece of reasoning, and it decided the vote.

"So great is the outcry which it has been the fashion among some persons for several years past to raise against *expediency*, that the very word has become an almost ill-omened sound. It seems to be thought by many a sufficient ground of condemnation of any legislator to say that he is guided by views of expediency. And some seem even to be ashamed of acknowledging that they are, in any degree, so guided. I, for one, however, am content to submit to the imputation of being a votary of expediency. And what is more, I do not see what right any one who is not so has to sit in Parliament, or to take any part in public affairs. Any one who may choose to acknowledge that the measures he opposes are expedient, or that those he recommends are inexpedient, ought manifestly to have no seat in a deliberative assembly, which is constituted for the express and sole purpose of considering what measures are *conducive to the public good*—in other words, 'expedient.' I say, the '*public* good,' because, of course, by 'expediency' we mean, not that which may benefit some individual, or some party or class of men, at the expense of the public, but what conduces to the good of the nation. Now this, it is evident, is the very object for which deliberative assemblies are constituted. And so far is this from being regarded, by our Church at least, as something at variance with religious duty, that we have a prayer specially appointed to be offered up during the sitting of the Houses of Parliament, that their consultations may be 'directed and prospered for the *safety*, *honor* and *welfare* of our sovereign and dominions.' Now, if this be not the very definition of political expediency, let any one say what it is."

I have no doubt, however, that this judgment of civilization rests in part on the difficulty and the rarity of the virtue which it praises. We prize the difficult and the rare because they are difficult and rare; and when you consider how easy and how tempting it is to fall in with and float with the stream on which so many swim; how easy is that broad road and sweet that approved strain; how easy and how tempting it is to please an assenting congregation, or circle of readers, or local public; how easy and how tempting to compound for sins, which an influential man "is not inclined to by damning those he has no mind to;" how easy to please those we see and forget those out of sight; what courage, what love of truth are demanded to dissent; how hard it is to rise to the vast and varied conception, and to the one idea which grasps and adjusts all the ideas; how easy it is for the little man to become great, the shallow man to became profound; the coward out of danger to become brave; the Free-State man to be an Anti-Slavery man and to write tracts which his friends alone read; when you think that even the laughter of fools, and children, and madmen, little ministers, little editors, and little politicians, can inflict the mosquito bite, not deep, but stinging—who wonders that the serener and calmer judgment allots "to patient continuance in well doing, to resistance of the parts, to contention for the whole, to counsels of moderation and concession," glory, honor and immortality.

What nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy.

But this judgment of civilization is the judgment of religion too. You believe with the Bible, with CICERO, with the teachings of history, that God wills the national life. He wills civilization, therefore society, therefore law, therefore government, therefore nations. How do we know this? Always from the birth of the historical time civilized man led the national life; therein always the nature God has given him has swelled to all its perfection, and has rendered the worthiest praise to the giver of the gift. He who wills the end wills the indispensable means; he wills the means which his teachers, nature and experience, have ascertained to be indispensable. Then he wills these means, concession, compromise, love, forbearance, help, because his teachers, nature and experience, have revealed them to be indispensable. Then he wills our national life. Then he wills the spirit which made it and which keeps it. Do you dare to say, with President DAVIS, that you believe that Providence raised up that young man, WASHINGTON, for some great public service—with the spectator of that first inauguration, that you believe the Supreme Being looked down with complacency on that act,—with that Senate which thanked God that he had conducted to the tomb a fame whiter than it was brilliant; and yet dare to say that the spirit of WASHINGTON ought not to be your spirit, his counsels your guide, his Farewell Address your scripture of political religion? But what does he say? I need not repeat it, for you have it by heart; but what said a greater than he? "Render unto CÆSAR the things which are CÆSAR'S." Render unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR'S, and thus, to that extent, you "render unto God the things which are God's." Be these words our answer and our defence. When they press us with the common-places of Anti-Slavery, be these words of wisdom our answer. Say to them, "Yes, I thank God I keep no slaves. I am sorry there is one on earth; I am sorry even that there is need of law, of subordination, of order, of government, of the discipline of the schools, of prisons, of the gallows; I wonder at such a system of things; piously I would reform it; but beneath that same system I am an American citizen; beneath that system, this country it is my post to keep; while I keep it there is hope for all men, for the evil man, for the intemperate man, for slaves, for free, for all; that hope your rash and hasty hand would prostrate; that hope my patience would advance." Have they done? Are they answered?

There are other conditions and other laws of our nationality on which there needs to be said something if there were time. That it is not and that it cannot come too soon, that it cannot achieve its destiny, that it cannot live even unless it rests on the understanding of the State, you know. How gloriously this is anticipated by our own Constitution, you remember. How well said WASHINGTON—who said all things as he did all things well—"that in proportion as Governments rest on public opinion, that opinion must be enlightened." There must then be intelligence at the foundation. But what intelligence? Not that which puffeth up, I fancy, not flippancy, not smartness, not sciolism, whose fruits, whose expression are vanity, restlessness, insubordination, hate, irreverence, unbelief, incapacity to combine ideas, and great capacity to overwork a single one. Not quite this. This is that little intelligence and little learning which are dangerous. These are the characteristics, I have read, which pave the way for the downfall of States; not on which a long glory and a long strength have towered. These, more than the General of Macedon, gave the poison to DEMOSTHENES in the Island Temple. These, not the triumvirate alone, closed the eloquent lips of CICERO. These, before the populous North had done it, spread beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands in the downward age; these, not Christianity, not Goth, not Lombard, nor Norman, rent that fair one Italy asunder, and turned the garden and the mistress of the earth into a school, into a hiding place of assassins—of spies from Austria, of spies from France, with gold to buy and ears to catch and punish the dreams of liberty whispered in sleep, and shamed the memories and hopes of MACHIAVEL and MAZZINI, and gave for that joy and that beauty, mourning and heaviness. This is not the intelligence our Constitution means, WASHINGTON meant and our country needs. It is intelligence which, however it begins, ends with belief, with humility, with obedience, with veneration, with admiration, with truth; which recognizes and then learns and then teaches the duties of a comprehensive citizenship, which hopes for a future on earth and beyond earth, but turns habitually, reverently, thoughtfully to the old paths, the great men, the hallowed graves of the fathers; which binds in one bundle of love the kindred and mighty legend of revolution and liberty; the life of Christ in the Evangelists, and the Constitution in its plain text; which can read with Lord CHATHAM, THUCYDIDES and the stories of master states of antiquity; yet holds with him that the papers of the Congress of 1776 were better; whose patriotism grows warm at Marathon, but warmer at Monmouth, at Yorktown, at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga; which reforms by preserving, serves by standing and waiting, fears God and honors America.

I had something to say more directly still on the ethics of nationality, on the duty of instructing the conscience, on the crimes of treason and slander, and fraud, that are committed around us in its name, on the shallowness and stupidity of the doctrine that the mere moral sentiments, trained by a mere moral discipline, may safely guide the complex civil life; of the teachers and studies which they need to fit them for so precious, difficult and delicate a dominion; of the high place in the scale of duties, which, thus fitted, they assign to nationality; of the judgment which, thus fitted they would apply to one or two of the common-places and practices of the time. But I pass it all to say only that these ethics teach the true subordination, and the true reconciliation of apparently incompatible duties. These only are the casuists, or the safest casuists for us. Learn from them how to adjust this conflict between patriotism and philanthropy. To us, indeed, there seems to be no such conflict, for we are philanthropists in proportion as we are unionists. Our philanthropy, we venture to say, is a just philanthropy. That is all. It loves all men, it helps all men, it respects all rights, keeps all compacts, recognizes all dangers, pities all suffering, ignores no fact, master and slave it enfolds alike. It happens thus that it contracts the sphere of our duty somewhat, and changes not the nature but the times, the places, the mode of performing them. It does not make our love cold, but it makes it safe; it naturalizes it, it baptizes it into our life, it circumscribes it within our capacities and our necessities, it sets on it the great national public seal. If you say that thus our patriotism limits our philanthropy, I answer that ours is American philanthropy. Be this the virtue we boast, and this the name by which we know it. In this name, in this quality, find the standard and the utterance of the virtue itself. By this, not by broad phylacteries and chief seats; the keener hate, the gloomier fanaticism, the louder cry, judge, compare, subordinate. Do they think that nobody is a philanthropist but themselves? We, too, look up the long vista and gaze wrapt at the dazzling ascent; we, too, see towers rising, crowned, imperial, and the tribes coming to bend in the opening of a latter day. But we see peace, order reconciliation of rights along that brightening future. We trace along that succession of reform, the presiding instrumentalities of national life. We see our morality working itself clearer and clearer; one historical and conventional right or wrong, after another, falling peacefully and still; we hear the chain breaking, but there is no blood on it, none of his whom it bound, none of his who put it on him; we hear the swelling chorus of the free, but master and slave unite in that chorus and there is no discordant shriek above the harmony; we see and we hail the blending of our own glory with the eternal light of God, but we see, too, shapes of love and beauty ascending and descending there as in the old vision!

Hold fast this hope; distrust the philanthropy, distrust the ethics which would, which must, turn it into shame. Do no evil that good may come. Perform your share, for you have a share, in the abolition of Slavery; perform your share, for you have a share in the noble and generous strife of the sections, but perform it by keeping, by transmitting, a united, loving and Christian America.

But why, at last, do I exhort, and why do I seem to fear, on such a day as this? Is it not the nation's birthday? Is it not this country of our love and hopes, which celebrates it! This music of the glad march, these banners of pride and beauty these memories so fragrant, these resolutions of patriotism, so thoughtful, these hands pressed, these congratulations and huzzaings and tears, this great heart throbbing audibly—are they not hers, and do they not assure us? These forests of masts, these singing workshops of labor, these fields and plantations whitening for the harvest, this peace and plenty, this sleeping thunder, these bolts in the closed, strong talon, do they not all tell us of her health, her strength and her future? This shadow that flits across our grasses and is gone, this shallow ripple that darkens the surface of our broad and widening stream, and passes away, this little perturbation which our telescopes cannot find and which our science can hardly find, but which we know cannot change the course or hasten the doom of one star; have these any terrors for us? And He who slumbers not, nor sleeps, who keeps watchfully the city of his love, on whose will the life of nations is suspended, and to whom all the shields of the earth belong, our father's God, is he not our God, and of whom then, and of what, shall we be afraid?

Independence Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 6.

The city programme for the celebration of Independence Day was satisfactorily carried out, and the beautiful weather induced if possible a greater display of patriotism than on any anniversary preceding it. Very few accidents occurred. The fireworks in the evening were excellent, and as usual, attracted an immense crowd to the Common. Two ballons went up during the afternoon.

At a later hour Mr. EVERETT attended the dinner at the Revere House, and addressed the Young Men's Democratic Club, in response to the sentiment, "The Day we celebrate."

Mr. EVERETT'S speech was eloquent throughout, closing as follows: "The day we celebrate is, in the burning words of our friend Mr. CHOATE, a day without a parallel. On this day was done a deed that the historians of Rome, Greece nor any more modern nation can match. To the citizens of Philadelphia I would say guard well Independence Hall, for it is second only to Mount Vernon, and may it stand forever the sanctuary of American patriotism. It is no irreverence to call its walls salvation and its gates praise. May the sun shine soft upon its roof, and the winds of Winter knock gently at its door. I would I could ascend the mount of vision and view the glories of the coming day to this country—the past is graven upon my heart. I have visited every portion of our blessed country, and have found nothing to condemn. All that I have found which, had I the power to strike down I would do, bears the name of "buncombe." [Tremendous cheering.] I don't mean any geographical buncombe, nor the respectable County of that name in North Carolina. I mean that political, pestilent, electioneering buncombe which exists in any State to plague the land. [Great cheering.] If we can get rid of that and return to such days as when Massachusetts invited WASHINGTON to take command of our armies at Cambridge, when ADAMS and JEFFERSON assisted each other in drawing up the Declaration of Independence—when South Carolina sent her rice to feed the army of the North—could I live to see that day, I would go to my grave content, and ask for no other epitaph than this: "Through evil and good report, he loved his country."

In Somerville, WM. MCNAB and MICHAEL G. DORAN got into a quarrel, and the latter was stabbed to the heart, dying instantly. MCNAB was arrested.

Tremont Temple, to hear the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, the orator for the Young Men's Democratic Club, and Music Hall, were equally crowded to hear JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq., the orator for the city celebration.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT made an eloquent address at the city dinner in Faneuil Hall, in response to the sentiment, "The memory of WASHINGTON."

Independence Day in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

The Fourth was celebrated here with much spirit in the day time, by a fine military and civic parade; in the afternoon interesting exercises were performed before the Young Men's Association, where JOHN M. WILDER delivered an appropriate original poem. In the evening, a grand display of fireworks was made on State-street Hill. The only serious disturbance was at a saloon, kept by a German, named HOMER, where two men, named GRAY and SCANLAN, entered and created a disturbance; both were badly stabbed, but the wounds were not fatal.

Independence Day in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 6.

Independence Day passed quietly in the City, but there were some disturbances in the outskirts. A party of rowdies visited the woods near this City, yesterday, where a Sunday School Celebration was being held, and shot dead a boy fifteen years of age, the son of Col. JOHN F. FARLOW. There was great excitement. The perpetrator of the horrid deed escaped, but many arrests were made.

Independence Day in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, July 6.

Independence Day was celebrated in this city by the laying of the corner stone of a new City Building, with masonic ceremonies. There was a large civic procession, escorted by the military, an address &c.

Independence Day in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 6.

Yesterday was very generally observed as Independence Day, and celebrated in the usual manner. The weather was beautiful, and the day passed off without any casualties of a serious nature.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON.
Third night of the talented young American couple,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL,
who have been received with the unqualified praises of the press and public throughout the Old and New World, and have been drawing crowds of
ENTHUSIASTIC ADMIRERS
during the past two evenings
The Asiatic process of ventilation, which has formed so delightful a feature of the Summer Season at this establishment, will be brought into play, and the celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
will scatter through the house refreshing breezes, rendering it the most cool and charming place of evening amusement in the City.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 7,
The performance will commence with a Medley Overture, dedicated to Mrs. W. J. Florence, by the Orchestra, led by Mr. John Cook. To be followed by a comic drama, called
TEMPTATION, OR THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Bryan.........Mr. W. J. Florence
To be followed by the new protean burlesque, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Florence, entitled
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Mad. Polly Sparkle, assuming three other characters, with songs and dances..........Mrs. W. J. Florence
Theo. Fitzgig, assuming three other characters.
Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
TO-MORROW—Fourth night of
THE FLORENCES.
GREAT NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The popular system at this favorite resort of
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS, AND NO RESERVED SEATS,
will be resumed.
The great comedy combination and the Promenade Concerts in the Illuminated Garden.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. BLAKE.
Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Messrs. DUNCAN and HODGES,
Mrs. BLAKE, Miss MARY SHAW,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VERNON.
Colman's celebrated comedy of
THE HEIR AT LAW,
with the following powerful cast:
Lord Duberley..Mr. Blake | Dr. Pangloss.Mr. Brougham
Dick Dowlas Mr. Davenport | Zekeil Homesp'n Wheatleigh
Lady Dowlas....Mrs. Blake | Cicely...........Ada Clifton
Promenade Concert in the Illuminated Garden during the intermission.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager......A. H. PURDY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with a
MODEL OF A WIFE.
To be followed by the Comedietta of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
After which IRISH EMIGRANT.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD........Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
having been tendered by the management to
MISS EMILY MESTAYER,
to take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Many leading members of the profession have kindly proffered their aid to give *éclat* to the occasion. Among the list of volunteers may be mentioned the names of H. A. Perry, A. H. Davenport, J. H. Hadaway, C. T. Smith, Lionel Goldsmid, M. Levick, C. Walters, D. Harkins, L. Mestayer, Mrs. France, Mrs. C. Hale, Mrs. H. A. Perry, &c.
This rare combination of attraction and talent enables the beneficiary to present a grand series of popular entertainments, for the particulars of which the public is respectfully referred to the bills of the day.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.—WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1858, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, NICK OF THE WOODS. Roaring Ralph Stackpole, Mr. H. Watkins; Julie Doe, Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE FOREST OF BONDY, by E. Blanchard and his Dog, assisted by the Company. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK. The rare AQUA-VIVARIA. The famous Happy Family. Admittance to all, 25c.; Children, under ten, 13c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE HEIR AT LAW.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—MODEL OF A WIFE—SKETCHES IN INDIA—IRISH EMIGRANT—ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TEMPTATION—WORKING THE ORACLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—NICK OF THE WOODS—Evening—FERRYMAN AND HIS DOG.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool	July 7
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton	July 10

☞ The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The weather at Newfoundland was very stormy all day yesterday, and unfavorable for the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, though at the date of our last dispatch from Trinity Bay—7 o'clock P. M.—the skies were brightening, and clear weather was promised. Nothing had been heard of the Telegraph fleet.

Independence Day was celebrated on Monday, July 5th, with proper spirit the country over. In the City there was the usual amount of noise and smell of gunpowder, and in the evening fine displays of pyrotechnics at twelve public places, The day was clear and comfortable, the evening dark. and without a cloud, affording the best of opportunity for the appreciation of fireworks. In the oratorical way the only thing of amount in this City was an oration by the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, at Tammany Hall. In Brooklyn, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered an address on the City Hall steps, to an immense crowd, the military and many civic societies coming up in procession to hear it from the laying of the corner-stone of the new Armory at the corner of Henry and Pineapple streets. The great Oration of the day, outside of the metropolis, was delivered by RUFUS CHOATE to "the National Men of Boston." These three orations we give in full this morning. The military parades in town were satisfactory. The accidents of the day were no less numerous than usual, and we report several fatal ones, caused, almost in every case, by the use of firearms by drunken men. The fire bells rang the alarm frequently during the day and night, the careless use of fire-crackers or Roman candles generally causing the fire, but there were no serious conflagrations. The fact that the Fourth of July covered two days, this year, enabled an unusually large number of citizens to make excursions into the country, while there were unusual crowds of rural people visiting the City. This gave a new character to the day in our streets. While the thoroughfares were crowded, it was noticed that there was less of cracker-firing and pistol-shooting than usual, while all the places of amusements and public resorts were crowded. Among the more unique proceedings here, was the "laying of the corner-stone of an iron liberty-pole in the Fifth Ward," at the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, the speech upon which occasion was delivered by the Hon. FRANCIS R. TILLOU.

The mails by the steamship *City of Washington* reached us yesterday morning. The intelligence, of which we have had a telegraphic abstract, is of minor importance. The London papers are busily discussing the Paper Excise Discussion in the House of Commons, with a concluding shot now and then at the "Right of Search" controversy. From France we learn that the crops are promising; the vintage bidding fair to be the finest of many years. It is intimated in the Paris *Patrie* that France will not unite with England in urging the abolition of the Slave-trade upon Spain. The war in Montenegro affords no novel features.

The arrival of the ship *Eclipse*, from Rio Janeiro May 19, supplies us with our files to a recent day. The news is without importance.

The remains of President MONROE reached Richmond, Va., at 8½ o'clock on Monday, and were received with the most imposing demonstrations. A procession accompanied the remains to the Hollywood Cemetery, where Gov. WISE delivered an appropriate address, in which he paid a high compliment to New-York patriotism, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union. The Seventh Regiment, from this City, attracted great attention.

A shocking double-accident occurred Monday afternoon on the Hudson River Railroad, by which two lives were lost. As the 6 P. M. express train from New-York was passing Sixty-eighth-street, a man named GEORGE W. GIDNEY, who was walking on the track, was hit by the locomotive, thrown several feet into the air, and so fearfully mangled that he died within a few minutes. JOHN MCSHAFFER was on the other track, and was calling to Mr. GIDNEY, cautioning him to get out of the way of the approaching train, when a downward train suddenly ran against him, mutilating him in a terrible manner, from the effects of which he died in less than half an hour. Inquests will be held upon the bodies to-day.

The conflict in progress at Philadelphia, between the city authorities and the State officials, assumed a new phase on Saturday. The Board of Health, having declared the old Police Station in Moyamensing Hall a nuisance, ordered it to be closed. The Mayor ordered the Police to resist the execution of this order. For this act, Mayor HENRY was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of the Health officer; and the case is to be argued on its merits, to settle the question of jurisdiction.

Considerable anxiety has been awakened by the arrival at Quarantine, within the last two or three days, of several vessels from Cuban ports with cases of yellow fever on board in its most virulent form. Two of these—the American ship *Grotto*, of Bath, bound to Scotland, and the British ship *Suzanne*, bound to Liverpool—were obliged to make this port on account of having lost portions of their crews, and the remainder being down with fever so as to be unable to work the ship. The captain of the *Suzanne* (ROBERT BEVERIDGE) died on the third day out of Matanzas; two of the crew soon followed him, and five others ware taken down with the disease. The ship was brought into this port by the first mate, Mr. WILLIAMSON, and, after landing her crew, she was sent to the lower bay. The ship *Grotto*, Captain DUNLEVY, which sailed from Sagua La Grande on the 25th of June, lost two of her crew shortly after leaving port. The Captain was also taken sick, and, finding he would not be able to continue his voyage, ordered the vessel into New-York. He died yesterday morning, an hour after his ship had been fallen in with by the steam-tug *Huntress*. The wife and two children of Captain DUNLEAVY were on board, and were in good health till last evening. They were all landed at Quarantine, and the ship sent below. The ship *Greenland* also arrived yesterday from Havana, the former Captain (BATES, of Augusta, Me) having lost his wife and only son by yellow fever. Captain VARNUM, formerly first mate of the bark *Ocean Home*, brought the ship to New-York, and was yesterday landed at Quarantine, very sick. Mr. VARNUM belongs in Brooklyn.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. The Calendar for the Summer months is a heavy one, there being several cases of murder, homicide, burglary, and the higher order of crimes. Most of these important cases will come before the Recorder in one room, while Judge RUSSELL tries the lesser cases in another. There was no Grand Jury impanneled yesterday. Counsel for WILLIAM MULLIGAN, indicted for an assault on Col. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, moved for a postponement of the trial, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. The Assistant District-Attorney earnestly opposed the motion, but Judge RUSSELL decided to take Col. WEBB's testimony *de bene esse*, on Thursday, so as to allow him to leave the City, when the case will go over till September. A young German, who refused to give his name, and was indicted as JOHN DOE, was convicted of an attempt at burglary, and remanded for sentence. JOHN THOMPSON, charged with an assault, was acquitted. WILLIAM LEGGETT was tried for shooting JEREMIAH COKELY in Chatham-street, on March 11. There was no provocation, and the defence claimed that the weapon was discharged by accident. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour.

A Mr. ROBERT LEISLY, residing at No. 192 East Eleventh-street, was standing at the door of his residence on Monday noon, when a desperate young rowdy, named JOHN DONNELLY *alias* Walsh, suddenly ran up the steps and plunged a dirk-knife into his left side. The murderous assault was unprovoked, and the wound is pronounced fatal. DONNELLY was speedily arrested, and it was all the police could do to prevent the incensed crowd from taking him from their hands and lynching him on the spot.

WM. SOHL, a 'longshoreman, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from the effects of a stab inflicted on the 2d inst., by a man known by the name of "Peter," as previously reported in the TIMES. "Peter" fled directly after the occurrence, and has not been found by the Police. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Captain DE RIVIERE was arrested at Hoboken on Sunday evening. His examination is set down for Thursday, before Judge OGDEN, at Bergen. Meantime, he continues to reside at the Hotel Napoleon, where he was arrested, and where it is said Mrs. BLOUNT and her daughter are concealed

The General Markets opened rather quietly yesterday,—a large number of merchants not having returned to the City. 500 bales Cotton were sold at steady rates. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in better request. Prices of Flour and Corn closed a shade higher. Java and St. Domingo Coffee attracted considerable attention. Rice was pretty actively inquired for. Sugars were quiet. Pork was in fair demand, at full prices. Lard was improving gradually. Beef was somewhat brisker. Freights favored ship-owners.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The intelligence from Mexico, which we published on Saturday, demonstrates once more the necessity which has long existed for placing our relations with that Republic on a new footing. If she were on the other side of the round world, we might care comparatively little for her vagaries and outrages, though our course in regard to Japan evinces that even the greatest distance does not necessarily relieve us from a due interference in behalf of the rights of commerce, and for the protection of our own citizens. But Mexico is not at the antipodes. She is our nearest neighbor. We cannot build a wall of separation between her territory and our own. We cannot forbid our citizens from pursuing their lawful business within her borders. Our ships must remain at liberty to frequent her ports, and our merchants to dwell at her capital city.

Professing to be a civilized nation, and maintaining with us the forms of diplomatic intercourse, we have a right to insist that she shall observe the public law of the world, and respect the rights appertaining to friendly neighborhood. When she commits an aggression it is our privilege to demand, and her duty to accord redress. She is bound by her necessary obligations to us and to the world at large, to maintain a Government capable of affording protection to strangers, and indemnity for any wrongs which they may suffer at her hands. These duties Mexico has notoriously and persistently refused to perform. Her successive rulers are but a series of robbers. Her pretended Government is unworthy of the name. Her internal condition is simply a chronic anarchy, and her external relations a mockery and farce.

It needs no argument to show that we cannot long tolerate such a connection with a neighboring power. Measures more lasting and satisfactory than simple indemnity for isolated offences must be insisted upon. The anomalous intercourse now existing between her and ourselves must be placed upon an entirely different basis.

It is said that the Government at Washington is about to send a special commissioner in place of Mr. FORSYTH, who has closed his legation and quitted the Mexican capital. What such commissioner could effect is not very apparent, for it is probable that ZULOAGA left the country about the same time with the American Minister; and if so, there is no certainty that any government whatever has succeeded him. To accredit a special plenipotentiary to Mexico would therefore, under existing circumstances, seem the quintessence of nonsense. What that torn and helpless country needs, is not an embassy but an Administration. She has no power to raise or sustain herself. No ability to keep faith, to fulfill obligations, or to discharge any function of an independent power. Her condition is one which requires no half-way measures, or mere diplomatic exploits. A bold policy, looking to the advantage of both nations, should be unhesitatingly adopted by our Government.

Political Health-Wardens.

The world has seen instances of learned blacksmiths and poetic shoemakers; men bred as lawyers have before now set a parish on fire by their vivid preaching, and paintors have mortified the whole order of inventers by their startling inventions. Still it remains generally true that a man performs the duties of a profession best who has been bred to them. We prefer, in private life, tailors to make clothes for us, cooks to prepare our dinners, parsons to preach to us. But, in the performance of public duties, the rule does not hold at all. For statesmen, we select men of the narrowest notions and the strongest local prejudices. If we have a job of street-cleaning to do, it most naturally is awarded to a confectioner; if a contract for sewerage, we give it not to an Engineer, but to some one who barely knows which end of a sewer should be lowest, and who, of his own knowledge, could not tell an arch from a coal-hole. The consistency with which we adhere to this law of appointing to public places men who know least about their duties, is every where remarkable, but nowhere more so than in the City Inspector's Office. That official holds the most important medical station in the City, yet all the medical lore that has been brought to bear within the office for many years back, might be stuffed into the brains of any nervous old lady, without disqualifying her for the meek and modest performances of the duties of a very poor nurse. Under his control and direction are 22 Health Wardens, whose plainest duties are the supervision of the City with reference to all matters that can affect the public health. Now, the causes of disease are not all patent to political strikers and party hacks. Some of them are open enough, attesting their presence by signs and odors that even idiots recognize, but others, quite as fatal, are concealed from the uneducated, and must be ferreted out by the aid of science and conscientious, sensible research. Such terrible outbreaks of disease as the National Hotel malady of Washington are constantly repeated, on a smaller scale, it is true, among our cellar population, and in the teeming masses of our tenement-houses. To indicate what is noxious, to find the exact cause of our startling infant mortality, is a task for which we should hardly suppose good service as an electioneering agent were the best preparation. But who ever heard of a candidate for the Health Warden's berth being rejected because he could not tell small-pox from consumption, or a nuisance-breeding marsh from an innocent frog-pond? We have taken pains to overhaul the list of Health Wardens with reference to their business and probable qualifications. Nine of them may be distinguished sanitary reformers for anything we find on record to the contrary, but the Directory is not honored with even the name of either of the nine. One of the twenty-two the Directory sets down as a clerk, two as watchmen, one as a carpenter, one as formerly a policeman, two as carmen, two as keepers of groceries, one as a reporter, one as an upholsterer, and one as a builder. If, in the performance of their official duties, a chemist should be needed, we presume the carman would be on hand to make the delicate tests and experiments. If a physician's practiced acumen were demanded, there is the carpenter or the grocer ready. Meanwhile the fact is established that the ratio of deaths to population in New-York is about one in 28, while in London it is about one in 40!

THE LOCOMOTIVE DIFFICULTY.—In the absence of a British outrage, it is gratifying to know that we have one of a domestic origin to keep us going through the Summer months. The question of right of search seems to be in a fair way of settlement; the question of bringing the locomotive down below Forty-second-street is not altogether in such a favorable condition. A very tough fight may be anticipated, and a good deal of sympathy will be expended on either side. It is a hard case for all parties interested. Hard for the Railroad Company, hard for the property-holders of Murray Hill, and still harder, it seems to us, for the poor residents on Fourth-avenue, who are threatened with a concession "in the spirit of conciliation" infinitely worse than the present evil. This is none other than to erect a huge dépôt at the mouth of the tunnel, extending down the Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-second-street. Provided this is agreed to, the Railroad Company will withdraw its engines from their present place, and stable them up town, but they claim the right to run them through the tunnel, promising to make the operation agreeable and delightful by erecting new chimneys on Murray Hill of an ornamental pattern.

A locomotive snorting defiance in the centre of a crowded street, and looking like an angry dragon that had just crept out of its hole to take a little human refreshment, is by no means a pleasant spectacle to a nervous temperament, but as a nuisance it is not greater than the inevitable surroundings of a railroad dépôt, of the kind contemplated by the Harlem and New-Haven Company. Within a few years Fourth-avenue has become a crowded, busy and prosperous thoroughfare, blighted at its extreme end by the locomotive nuisance, but still extending and lively. It seems to us that the inhabitants on this Avenue, as well as those on Murray Hill, are worthy of some consideration. At present they suffer from the saddest vehicular congestion. Half a dozen times a day the thoroughfare is blocked up with City cars, hacks, stages, express wagons, and every other species of conveyance, the drivers whereof regale themselves in the neighborhood, or hold playful conversation with each other from the box, or pass running criticisms on the foot-passengers. When a train comes in sight the scene waxes furious, and it is not saying too much to affirm that life and limb (if they were of any consideration) are put in imminent jeopardy. Such a troublous state of things is disheartening to the storekeeper and alarming to the private individual. It is miraculous, indeed, that live children are ever seen in that section of the City.

What the Company needs at the present moment is a dépôt of sufficient extent to contain not only its own train, but the various conveyances needed for bearing off its passengers to all parts of the City. Before it lays its hands on two blocks of a public thoroughfare in "a spirit of conciliation," it would be well to inquire if these objects can be accomplished. The mere running of a locomotive through a tunnel, is a matter that might, perhaps, be accommodated, if sufficient room could be obtained for the proper sort of dépôt.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We have, heretofore, adverted to the proposed formation of a new State from portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, adjacent to Lake Superior, and including the mining region. Resolutions favorable to the project have been introduced at different times in the Legislatures of Michigan and Wisconsin, but, we believe, without receiving any decisive action. Recently, however, the people of the section in question have taken hold of the matter. A circular, numerously signed, has been issued, which calls a Convention to assemble at Ontonagon, on the 25th of August, for the purpose of interchanging views and adopting measures conducive to the attainment of the object. It is further proposed in the circular that a Territorial Government be formed to give place, ultimately, to a State organization. But such Territorial Government could manifestly have no legal force or effect until other steps, required by the Constitution of the United States, should first be taken, in order to form a new State, as is the design in this case, from the Territory of other States. The separate consent of the latter, and also the consent of Congress, must be given.

The Ontonagon Convention may be important in the way of ascertaining and embodying popular opinion, and in placing the matter in such shape as to command the regard of Congress and of the States concerned. We are inclined to think that the project will eventually prove successful. The district proposed to be included in the new State is large. It already has a sufficient population, which is rapidly increasing. Besides, it is urged, not without force, that the Lake Superior region is isolated and peculiar, as well in its interests as its locality. It is not probable that any serious objection would be made to the realization of the plan, inasmuch as the balance of power between the North and South has become an obsolete consideration.

RUTLAND CUM PLUM GUT.—The spectacle of a public print, and that print the *Herald*, blubbering over the depravity of the age, is at once imposing and memorable. It can be compared only to the lamentations of a pickpocket who, finding himself in the daguerreotype collection of the "Rogues Gallery," bemoans the progress of art. It was an ancient prejudice to suppose that truth was to be found at the bottom of a well. We know now that it reposes in the solemn depths of Plum Gut. It is reasonable, therefore, to believe that the *Herald* brings the latest tidings from that spot, and proper to hearken to its Jeremiad.

In the matter of the Free-Love Convention at Rutland, to which our sweep-y cotemporary devotes a somewhat tardy but amply piteous editorial, we were the first to anticipate unhappy consequences. It was, in the ordinary course of things, impossible for so much levity, grossness, and profanity to go unimproved. All, and more than all, our evil forebodings have been realized. The *Herald* moralizes! It does more; it cries, pants, goes into convulsions, and in short does everything except speak the truth, which, with its usual precaution, it avoids. It pains us to add that with characteristic ingratitude our afflicted cotemporary forgets to mention that he is indebted to our columns for his moral opportunity. Without the TIMES report there would have been no weeping and gnashing of teeth, and no balmy breathings of watery truth from Plum Gut.

And this reminds us of an anecdote of the notorious Marchioness DE BRINVILLIERS, who, when she was ascending the scaffold, turned to her friend and said that she was afraid she had forgotten to mention in her confessions that she had poisoned her father. It was a trifling omission which she wished to have rectified. The *Herald* also forgets to mention that it did not have a Reporter at Rutland. We correct the omission and therefore account for the lacteal fluid in the fruit of the palm.

TAKING THE PLUM GUT ROUTE AGAIN!—The *Herald* is endeavoring to make its readers believe that the TIMES is an obscene and improper paper,—that it publishes licentious and improper matter. This is disinterested on poor BENNETT'S part, we must confess,—for if he should succeed in convincing his own subscribers of that fact he would lose *two-thirds* of them in a week. This is the Plum Gut route to ruin. Yachting has made BENNETT sea-sick and affected his head as well as his digestion. He ought to have a guardian—or at all events plainly printed sailing directions for the conduct of his newspaper. It has lost all its enterprise and nine-tenths of the sagacity by which it used to be characterised. Potosi, Parker Vein and Plum Gut have all been pretty bad mistakes. Poor BENNETT must *luff* or he'll go ashore.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.

Mortality at Sea—Vessels arriving short of hands, and in Distress.

The arrival within a few days past of several vessels from Cuban ports, with their whole crews sick with yellow fever, and of others which have lost a large portion of their number by this disease at sea, has awakened considerable anxiety in the public mind, and has furnished the health officer with fresh arguments for the rigid enforcement of the Quarantine regulations for protecting the health of the port.

The ship *Suzanne*, Captain WILLIAMSON, (late BEVERIDGE,) which sailed from Matanzas on the 20th of June, with a cargo of sugars for Greenock. Scotland, put into this port on Monday on account of sickness and death among her crew. Captain ROBERT BEVERIDGE, her late commander, died of yellow fever on the third day after leaving port, in lat. 27° 42′ N., long. 79° 31′ W. On the 3d of July, lat. 39° 1′, long. 72° 33′, ROBERT NEWTON, cook, of England, and JOHN HARPER, seaman, of Norway, also died. Five others of the crew were taken sick, and being unable to do duty, there were not men enough to work the ship. Accordingly the mate, who succeeded to the command, brought the ship into this port to land his sick and to obtain assistance. His crew were landed at Quarantine, ship-keepers placed on board, and the ship sent at once to the anchorage in the lower bay.

The ship *Grotto*, of Bath Me., late Captain DUNLEVY, which sailed from Sagua la Grande on the 25th with a cargo of sugar bound to Liverpool, was also compelled to put into this port on account of the loss of her crew. She was fallen in with on the 5th inst. east of Fire Island, with colors set at half-mast, and a signal flying for a pilot. The steamtug *Huntress*, Captain BOGGS, took her in tow, and brought her to Quarantine. Two of the crew had died of yellow fever, and Captain DUNLEVY died an hour after the vessel was fallen in with. The remainder of the crew were down with fever, and the Captain's wife, who, with her two children, was on board, was obliged to divide her attentions between the dying husband and the care of the ship; she was actually at the helm, steering, when spoken by the steamer. The body of Capt. DUNLEVY, with the surviving crew, were landed at Quarantine. The faithful wife and her children have thus far escaped the ravages of disease. Capt. D. belonged to Richmond, Me., and was about 35 years of age. The ship was towed down to the Lower Bay at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning.

The ship *Greenland*, Captain VARNUM, (late Captain BATES,) arrived, yesterday, from Havana. The wife and son of Capt. B. died on board, in the harbor of Havana, on the 21st ult., of yellow fever. Capt. B., also being sick, obtained Captain VARNUM, late mate of the bark *Ocean Home*, to take charge of his ship, and then left for home in the steamer *Cahawba*. The ship was spoken by the *Cahawba* off the Capes of Delaware, when they reported "all right" on board. Upon arrival, however, Capt. VARNUM was very sick with the fever, and yesterday was landed at the hospital, with the rest of the crew. Capt. BATES reports that at the new hospital of Dr. BELOT, in Havana, 178 patients had been received from the 1st to the 21st of June, 20 per cent. of whom had died. They were all from vessels in the harbor, though of different diseases. At the other hospitals the mortality was much greater, probably 30 or 40 per cent. of the whole.

Arrivals from Cienfuegos and other ports on the south side of Cuba report little or no disease, but much rainy weather which must be followed by sickness.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN completed her season here last evening, playing *Lady Macbeth*, one of her greatest impersonations. Every one regrets that the engagement of this talented lady should terminate so abruptly, and as far as the public is concerned, unnecessarily. But Miss CUSHMAN is inexorable, and departs to-day in the *Persia*. During her short career at Niblo's she has proved in the most ample manner that her huge reputation is not a mere newspaper shadow. In physical and mental vigor, in extraordinary grasp of character, Miss CUSHMAN is without a rival. It is a great and serious loss to the American stage that such an artist is permitted to gather her laurels in other lands. There ought to be a law to prevent her doing so.

A dramatic company has been engaged at this house, including the names of BLAKE, BROUGHAM, A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss SHAW, and other favorites. The first performance will take place to night, when the prices will be reduced to the old standard, fifty cents to all parts of the house, without reserved seats of any kind. COLMAN'S comedy of the "Heir at Law" will be performed.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE commenced an engagement here on Monday night, appearing in three characteristic pieces. Mr. FLORENCE is an excellent stage Irishman, full of humer, activity and broad fun. Mrs. FLORENCE dances excellently, sings well, and has the usual protean power of appearing in several parts. Both artists are eminently worthy of patronage, and we commend their establishment as the most light and Summery of the season.

Personal.

The *Persia* leaves as 12 o'clock to-day for Liverpool. She has a very full list of passengers, among whom are M. Belly, the French *diplomat*, the Hon. John Van Buren and daughter, Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., and his family, the Hon. Wm. A. Fitzhugh, H. J. Raymond, Editor of the TIMES, the Rev. R. S. Cook, &c., &c.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves town to-day for Massachuseets.

From Bermuda.

By the brig *T. M. Mahew*, from Bermuda June 27, we have late papers, but they contain little news of importance. The Government steam yacht *Syren*, Captain SMITH, which brought Lieut. RICHARDSON to New-York with dispatches from the British Admiral to Lord NAPIER, arrived at Hamilton on the 20th ult., having been absent about twelve days. Major SINCLAIR, R. A., and Mr. JOHN HARNETT were passengers.

The American schooner *Zavalla*, out 46 days from Jamaica, bound to the Spanish Main, had arrived at St. George's short of provisions. She was supplied and sailed on the 21st.

The proceedings in Congress, in relation to the British outrages in the Gulf, occupy a prominent place in the *Bermudian*. The Flag-ship *Indus*, Capt. J. C. G. HAY, with Vice-Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., on board, sailed on Thursday, the 17th of June, for Halifax, N. S. Lady STEWART accompanied the gallant Admiral.

H. M. steam-sloop *Devastation*, Com. WAKE, sailed on the 15th ult., for the West Indies.

H. M. brig *Atalanta*, Com. PASLEY, left on the 17th ult., for St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The exports of produce to the June quarter from the Bermudas, were

Potatoes, bbls	28,000
Onions, lbs	540,900
Tomatoes, boxes	2,000

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Contest relative to Superior City—The Indian Troubles in Washington and Oregon—Synopsis of Treaties with the Different Tribes—New-York Postmasters Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided the great contest for the title to "Superior City." The claim of BRISBETT, WARREN, DENNIS and RAY is rejected, because it is shown that they are Chippewa Indians of mixed blood, and have no right to preëmpt. The adverse claim of the alleged proprietors of Superior City is also rejected, because it is not shown that these proprietors are occupants of the tract, as required by the preëmption laws. Who, then, owns Superior City?

A similar decision is also made against the proprietors of Waverly, in Minnesota. HEALY, the contestant, is allowed to show that his settlement was made in good faith.

CHRISTOPHER H. MOTT, of Mississippi, has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate arrearages of war debts in Washington and Oregon Territories.

THOMAS H. BEARD, Jr., of Pennsylvania, is appointed Census Clerk for Minnesota—salary sixteen hundred dollars.

The news of Colonel STEPTOE'S defeat is not doubted by the War Department, and Governor FLOYD awaits in painful anxiety the next arrival from the Pacific. The temporary success of the Indians may embolden them to attack the settlements, and should they do so they have strength enough to drench the country in blood, skilled as they are in the use of the deadly rifles, with which they are well supplied. Should a general slaughter of the people take place, a fearful responsibility will rest upon the United States Senate, before which body treaties with these Indians have been pending for three years, and yet undisposed of. In view of these facts, the following synopsis of these treaties which I have prepared for the TIMES will be found interesting and instructive.

IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dwarmish and Suquamish Tribes.—A treaty was concluded with these Indians on the 22d January, 1855, by which they ceded to the United States 5,287,780 acres of land, for which they were to receive $150,000 in twenty years; $15,000 for removal; school, physician, smith, carpenter, farmer and shops, for twenty years. They number 942 souls, and reserve for themselves 61,980 acres.

Makah Tribe.—This treaty is dated January 31, 1855, and cedes to the Government 236,320 acres of land, for $30,000, to be paid in twenty years; $3,000 for removal and school, smith, carpenter shops, &c., for twenty years. They number 596 souls.

Skallams, &c.—These Indians signed a treaty on the 26th of January, 1855, by which the United States acquired 2,087,040 acres of land, for which they agreed to pay $60,000, in twenty years; $6,000 for removal, with schools, &c. These Indians number 1,316 souls.

Qunaaielts and Quilehutes.—On the 25th January and the 31st July, 1855, a treaty was concluded with these two tribes, by which they ceded to the Government 868,480 acres of land, and were promised, in payment, $27,500, and smith, carpenter, school-teacher, physician and shops, estimated at $100,000 for twenty years. They number 493 souls.

Flatheads, Kootenags, &c.—By this treaty, dated July 16, 1855, the United States acquire 14,720,000 acres of land and agreed to pay therefor $120,000 with school, buildings, books, smith, carpenter, physician, wagon-maker, two farmers, one saw-mill, one flour-mill, and a hospital for twenty years. These tribes number 1,700 souls, and reserve for their own use 1,280,000 acres of land.

IN OREGON.

Des Chutes, Upper and Lower.—The treaty with these Indians is dated June 25, 1855, and cedes 8,110,000 acres of land, for which the Government agreed to pay $150,000, and furnish one saw-mill and miller, one flour-mill and miller, school-house, teacher, smith carpenter, &c. These Indians number 1,770 souls.

IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas.—This treaty is dated June 9, 1855, and cedes 4,012,800 acres of land, for which they were to receive $150,000, and schools, smith, carpenter, &c., &c. They number 1,500 souls, and reserved for their own use 512,000 acres.

Molallas or Molels.—These Indians, by treaty dated Dec. 21, 1855, ceded 792,960 acres, and were to receive $310,000 in mills, shops, &c.

Yakima, Palouse, &c.—This treaty is dated June 9, 1855, and cedes 10,820,000 acres, for which they were promised $200,000, together with schools, mills, shops, &c., &c., estimated at $300,000 more. These tribes number 3,900 souls, and reserve for their own use 789,120.

Nez Percés.—These Indians signed a treaty on the 11th June, 1855, by which they ceded to the United States 15,480,000 acres of land, for which they were to receive $200,000 cash, and schools, shops, &c., &c., for twenty years, estimated at $381,600.

Thus have we the spectacle presented us of the Government treating with Indian tribes numbering 15,517 souls, and acquiring thereby 62,415,380 acres of land, for which they agree to pay in *cash* arrangements $2,052,000, besides incurring various and sundry heavy expenses for twenty years. This was no child's play, and yet these treaties have all been neglected in the Senate, while the white settlers heve been steadily taking possession of the ceded lands. The Indians do not understand Senatorial delays, and they naturally conclude that the whites are about robbing them of their lands. Hence the recent hostilities, and the apprehension is that there will be another general war with all these tribes combined.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in Utah, writes to the Indian Bureau, that he has made several treaties with tribes who have been in enmity many years. The nation he had visited have always been faithful to the United States, but are in a position to have done, if so disposed, much more harm than the Mormons. The Indian affairs are represented in a very mixed condition. He intends to visit all the tribes from Salt Lake City to Carson Valley.

Agent REDFIELD writes from Fort Pierre, Nebraska Territory, that the Sioux are much excited on account of the Treaty of the United States with the Yanktons. They claim that the lands belong to them, and protest against the Yanktons being paid anything; they are in an irritated and disturbed state of mind, and Mr. REDFIELD could not have transacted any business with them, if it had not been for the presence of the troops; they are insolent and fault-finding, and it may be necessary to chastise them severely. The stipulations of the Laramie Treaty are not observed; nearly all the nations and tribes being at war, and depredating on one another as well as on whites.

Mr. C. H. MOTT, of Mississippi, has been appointed Special Commissioner to Washington and Oregon Territories, under the act of Congress, to examine and report on certain claims previous to their payment, for which conditional appropriations have been made.

The President made the following appointments of Postmasters for the State of New-York to-day:

Albany, J. Calvert Comstock; Batavia, William Seaver; Canandaigua, George M. Chapman; Dansville, Jno. A. Vanderlip; Ithaca, A. S. Johnson; Lockport, Asher Torrence; Leroy, Alanson T. Drake; Little Falls, Horace N. Johnson; Newburg Joseph Casterline, Jr.; Oswego, Alfred B. Getty; Owego, Hiram A. Beebe; Penn Yan, Lewis S. Ayers; Rochester, Nicholas E. Paine; Schenectady, Luke Dodge; Seneca Falls, Josiah T. Miller; Syracuse, Henry J. Sedgwick; Utica, Joseph M. Lyon; West Troy, Patrick Grattan; Waterloo, Samuel Birdsall; Whitehall, Harvey W. Buell.

The State Paper Controversy at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, held to-day, Justices WRIGHT, GOULD and HOGEBOOM were present. In the case of THURLOW WEED and others, proprietors of the *Evening Journal*, vs. CULVERT, COMSTOCK and others, proprietors of the *Atlas and Argus*, the Court denied the application of the former for an injunction, prohibiting the latter from acting as a State paper. The proprietors of the *Evening Journal* claim that the opinion of the Court is favorable to their construction of the law of 1851, although the decision is against them. They also claim that the opinion of the Court is adverse to the right of State officers to appoint the *Atlas and Argus* a State paper, and declare that the *Evening Journal* is still a State paper. The decision will be published in a few days.

Decrease of Tolls on the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6.

The Canal tolls for the month of June show a decrease, as compared with last year, of $21,868 15. This reduces the increase of 1858, up to the 1st of July, over 1857, to $115,052 89.

Death of Canal Commissioner Whallon.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 6.

The Hon. S. S. WHALLON, Canal Commissioner, died this afternoon at Erie. His disease was scarlet fever.

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Tuesday, July 6—7 P. M.

The wind has been N. E. all day, and the weather very stormy. It has now changed, and is blowing very high from the northwest, and the skies are brightening. Clear weather is expected soon. No news of the Atlantic Cable Fleet.

Railroad Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, July 6.

A collision occurred this morning, between a coal and a freight train on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, by which both engines and several of the cars were crushed. The conductor and fireman of the freight train were dangerously injured, the engineer of the coal train badly scalded, and several others slightly injured. No one was killed.

Sentence of a Murderer.

CATTARAUGUS, Monday, July 5.

DENNIS SULLIVAN was sentenced by Judge GROVER on Saturday to be hung on the 20th of August, for the murder of JOHN HARMOND at Carelton in October last. They were both Irish laborers on the Bradford Coal Railroad.

Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 6.

A great cricket match between eighteen Americans and eleven Englishmen was decided to-day in favor of the latter by fourteen runs. All the campetitors were picked men.

Accident to the City of Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 6.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, after being two days out from New-York, damaged her cog-wheels slightly, when she bore up for this port, and arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. She will repair and probably proceed to Liverpool on Saturday.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 5.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday, for the purpose of considering the assessments, and again yesterday afternoon, with Supervisor PURDY in the Chair. The following was submitted, and after the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

THE TAX LEVY FOR 1858—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL TAXES.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom were referred the assessment rolls of the year 1858, respectfully report:

That having given the subject due attention, they find, by reference to the rolls of the several wards and non-residents, that the valuation of the real and personal estate for the year 1858, amounts in the aggregate to $531,194,290

The valuation for 1857 was 520,559,482

The increase of valuation over 1857 $10,634,808

The amount to be levied for the tax of the year 1858, on the above valuation, as specified in the annexed resolutions, is $8,470,741 31

The tax levy of 1857 was 7,965,566 52

Increase over levy for 1857 $504,174 79

The objects and purposes for which the sum of eight millions four hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-one cents is to be applied, may be seen by the following statement of the tax levy of 1858:

TAX LEVY OF 1858.

Alms-House	$605,000 00
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	20,000 00
Board of Health	10,000 00
Belgian pavements	232,000 00
County contingencies	50,000 00
City contingencies	80,000 00
City Inspector's Department	11,875 00
Coroners' fees	20,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes	5,000 00
Charges on arrears of assessments	5,000 00
County jail, reconstruction	25,000 00
Contingencies of Mayor's office	3,000 00
Donations	15,000 00
Docks and piers, building and repairing, and cleaning and dredging slips	150,000 00
Election expenses	50,000 00
Errors and delinquencies	5,000 00
Fire telegraph	6,400 00
Fire Department	62,500 00
Interest on revenue bonds	325,000 00
Interest on assessment bonds	11,000 00
Intestate estates	7,000 00
Lands and places	25,000 00
Monument to Maj. Gen. Worth and rail	10,000 00
Markets	7,000 00
Officers' fees	25,000 00
Obstructions, removal of, in streets and harbors	10,000 00
Printing	85,000 00
Rents	30,000 00
Real estate	33,500 00
Real estate expenses	100,000 00
Roads and avenues and arrearages of 1857	50,000 00
Roads, macadamizing 2d av. above 61st-st.	50,000 00
Working as a country road the 11th-av. between 107th and 144th-sts	20,000 00
Repairs to public buildings, including new buildings and buildings for Fire Department	83,000 00
Russ pavement improvements	26,000 00
Supplies for public offices	15,000 00
Stationery	20,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	35,000 00
Salaries	584,490 00
Sunken vessels, removing	5,000 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Tompkins-square railing	20,000 00
Twenty-second Ward Station-house	12,000 00
Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning	1,700 00
Water pipes and laying	116,630 00
Cleaning streets	280,000 00
Repaving, repairing and cleaning streets	90,000 00
Police	888,548 60
Lighting-lamp District	460,634 00
Arrearages of 1857	590,966 19
Plans for look-out on City Hall	250 00
Hospital on Blackwell's Island	100,000 00
Salaries of D. D. Conover and employes	38,278 95
Law Expenses of do	13,800 00
Law Expenses of Metropolitan Police Commissioners	16,550 00
Two and a half mill tax	1,172,644 31
Lunatic Asylum	500 00
Institution for Blind	1,100 00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	3,000 00
Three-quarter mill tax for State schools (balance)	238,063 00
Common schools for City	1,126,013 00
Building loan stock No. 3	50,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
Public education stock	12,357 36
Asylum for Idiots	240 00
Interest on Central Park debt	265,700 00
Interest on Tompkins market stock	8,000 00
Total	$8,470,741 31

The following is the relative value of the real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York, as assessed in 1857 and 1858:

Wards.	Assessments of 1857. Real Estate.	Assessments of 1858. Real Estate.	Increase. Real Estate.	Decrease. Real Estate.
1	$37,937,067	$37,920,968	——	$16,099
2	23,449,566	22,634,709	——	814,857
3	24,222,956	25,729,956	$1,507,000	——
4	9,442,270	9,906,970	460,790	——
5	14,839,550	15,223,900	384,350	——
6	10,544,350	10,914,150	369,800	——
7	12,794,975	12,934,474	139,499	——
8	16,473,072	16,576,272	103,200	——
9	13,988,400	13,880,050	891,650	——
10	8,377,800	8,437,700	59,900	——
11	7,705,500	8,429,800	724,300	——
12	7,371,094	8,486,290	1,115,196	——
13	5,156,086	5,339,886	183,800	——
14	10,749,690	11,069,550	319,950	——
15	26,019,350	26,295,600	276,250	——
16	15,830,400	16,371,500	541,100	——
17	16,159,179	16,571,300	412,121	——
18	33,205,780	35,988,110	2,782,330	——
19	8,558,654	10,971,355	2,412,701	——
20	14,893,630	15,730,050	836,420	——
21	24,124,000	26,380,200	2,256,200	——
22	10,499,754	11,553,506	1,053,752	——
Tot'ls	$352,343,033	$368,346,296	$16,836,219	$830,956
	Personal Estate.	Personal Estate.		
Resident	$150,988,463	$158,813,462	—	$175,001
Non res't	17,227,986	12,084,532	—	5,173,434
Totals	$168,216,449	$162,847,994	—	5,368,455
Total real estate	352,343,033	368,346,296	16,834,219	830,956
Total real and personal	$520,559,482	$531,194,290	$16,834,219	$6,199,411
Less decrease			6,199,411	
Net increase			$10,634,808	

Total valuation of 1858 $531,194,290

Total valuation of 1857 520,559,482

Increase over 1857 $10,634,808

Total valuation in county $531,194,290

Total valuation in lamp district 514,196,104

Total valuation south of Forty-second-street 532,474,849

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
} Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 5.

Before Judge Betts.

This being the last day of June Term, and July Term commencing to-morrow:

The Court convened to receive the return of recognizances and ordered the continuance over of those not forfeited.

The United States vs. John Fullerton.—A small lad, indicted for opening letters taken from the Post-Office, was brought into Court, and the prisoner was committed to close custody with the Marshal until further orders at the next term.

No further jury trials will be called to hearing until the new Court-rooms are prepared.

INTELES EUROPE.

The Mails by the City of Washington.

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Seizure of the Thomas Watson.

OUTLINE OF THE NEW INDIA BILL.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Petrie, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d June, arrived at this port yesterday morning. A telegraphic abstract of her news has already been given. We append additional particulars.

Prior to the departure of the *Indian Empire* from Galway, on the 19th, a public dinner was given in honor of the projector of the line, Mr. J. O. Lever. It was attended by a host of local notorieties. Mr. Howard, American Consul at Manchester; Mr. Talbot, our Consul at Galway, and Mr. Pliny Miles, represented this country. Mr. Lever being called upon, addressed the company in a concise history of the enterprise. He rested its merits upon the fact of its affording the shortest sea distance to America, at reduced fares, and the most rapid transmission of mails. In regard to the other vessels of the line, he said, "if the *Indian Empire* did not fulfil the wishes of her owner or of her commander, he hoped the *American Empire* would. She is a fine first-class ship that had never been on the water, and could not, therefore, be slandered." Mr. Pliny Miles, in response to a sentiment in his honor, commented at length on the advantages of the new enterprise, hoped it might eventually result in the reduction of ocean postage as well as of ocean fares, and prophesied that we should soon see a fortnightly steamer sailing from Galway, laden to the water's edge with freight and passengers.

The Irish Press is frantic in regard to the accident to the *Indian Empire*. They refuse to see anything in the blunder of the two pilots, but the result of design, brought about by the jealousy of the Liverpool shipping interest. Mr. Lever does not hesitate to sanction this view. The pilots, in the meantime, are committed for trial.

Preparations were being made to welcome the *Agamemnon* on her expected arrival with the end of the Atlantic cable, in Valentia Bay. The calculation was that she would reach there on or about the 26th of June. The principal directors and officials of the Company were proceeding to Valentia, and advices from Ireland state that the Lord Lieutenant would be in attendance on the arrival of the Squadron, for the purpose of inaugurating the line by a Message of Peace, in the name of Her Majesty, to the President of the United States. It was also expected that Prince Alfred, who was cruising about the coast of Ireland in the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, would join the Squadron engaged in laying the cable.

In London, considerable anxiety is felt amongst the holders of the Company's shares to ascertain the result of the experiment now being tried to establish electrical communication between the Old and the New World. The city article of a contemporary says: "The shares are at about 50 per cent. discount, but in the event of the cable being successfully laid down, an immediate rebound in the value of these securities would of course take place."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, with reference to Lord Malmesbury's threat of abandoning Spain, on the question of Cuba, says: "It is stated the French Government has declared to the Spanish Ambassador that France will never abandon Spain on that question." The *Patrie*, commenting on the same subject, attributes Lord Malmesbury's denunciation of Spain to oratorical excitement. As to France, should the plan of supplying her colonies with free laborers encourage abuses which prove inseparable, she will abandon the system itself with the same frankness with which she had adopted it.

In the House of Lords on the 21st of June the Bishop of Oxford moved for the correspondence between the British Government and the Governor of Hong Kong respecting emigration from Hong Kong and China since 1856. His object was to ascertain whether the principle of emigration had been abused, and whether the unfortunate Chinese, under the cover of free emigration had been induced to leave China for what subsequently proved to be Slavery in its worst form.

The Earl of Carnavon said the emigration of Coolies to British colonies had been satisfactorily conducted, but he was bound to admit that in reference to foreign possessions the principles of free emigration had been grossly abused. Government had no objection to produce the papers.

Lord Brougham thought it was the duty of Government absolutely and immediately to prohibit the system.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Milner Gibson moved the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That this House is of opinion that the maintenance of the excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic, and that such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with that tax.

Mr. Gibson advocated his views at some length, and during the debate which ensued, Mr. Disraeli admitted that this was a tax which at the proper time ought to be extinguished, but said that although he approved of the first part of the resolution he could not at present see how the deficiency which would be created by the repeal of the tax, was to be made up.

Lord John Russell urged Mr. Gibson to accept the proposition of Mr. Disraeli and omit the last part of his resolution. Mr. Gibson assented, and the resolution as amended was passed.

In Committee of Supply a vote of £651,000 for public educational purposes was agreed to. It was stated that over 200,000 children were deriving benefit from these expenditures for education.

On the 22d the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton stated that owing to irregularities in the mail service with Australia, the present contract was to be canceled, and a new one entered into.

The following resolution was moved by Lord Hotham, and adopted, after considerable debate.

> "That it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House, that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in the House any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned—for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward."

The Government India bill has been published. It proposes to enact that the Government of India shall be transferred to the Crown; that a Secretary of State shall be appointed for India; that a Council of fifteen shall be formed, seven members being appointed by the Director of the East India Company, and eight nominated by the Crown, and by election by the Council. It is proposed that the Councillors shall hold office during good behavior, shall be incapable of sitting in Parliament, and shall be paid £1,200 per annum each. The Secretary of State may, according to this bill, act in opposition to the majority of the Council, but must record his reasons; and orders now sent by the Secret Committee may be sent by the Secretary of State without communication with the Council. It is proposed that the appointments to writerships shall be filled up as at present by competition, and that the naval and military cadetships shall be filled up by the Council, so that out of seventeen appointments the Secretary of state shall fill two, and the Councillors one each; but that one-tenth of the cadets appointed shall be sons of Indian civil or military servants, and that the artillery and engineer cadetships shall be opened to competition. It is proposed that the conditions of the Indian naval and military services shall be unaltered by the bill, which is to come into operation thirty days after it is passed.

The Society of Friends recently addressed a memorial to the Emperor of the French on the subject of the African Slave-trade. A deputation of that body went to Paris to present it, but they were not able to obtain a personal interview. The document was left in the hands of Count Walewski, and it has just been presented to the Emperor.

The case of Mr. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, against Dr. Lees, a Maine liquor law advocate, for libel, came off in the Court of Exchequer on the 21st. The libel complained of was contained in a private letter, and charged Mr. Gough with being habituated to the use of narcotic drugs for the purpose of stimulating himself, and also with "being as wicked a man and as rank a hypocrite as breathes in the Queen's dominions." Dr. Lees, it appears, had written under the impression that he had been libelled by Mr. Gough. This Mr. Gough denied in his evidence in court. Dr. Lees thereupon withdrew his plea of justification, and the case was amicably settled by a consent to a verdict for the plaintiff, with five guineas damages.

The London Morning *Star* says: "Rumor says that Mr. Dallas, the representative of the United States in this country, has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements of our Government respecting the cruiser question, and it may be expected, we fondly anticipate, that in a short time we shall hear the news that this further Foreign Office difficulty has been satisfactorily settled by the present occupants of Downing-street."

The trial of Truelove the bookseller, for publishing a libel on the Emperor of the French, came on in the Queen's Bench on the 22d of June. The Attorney-General said he was glad to announce that the jury would not be called upon to try the indictment. The defendant was prepared to state that he never intended to countenance the crime of assassination, and to express his regret that any such misconstruction should have been put upon his publication, and that the publication of the work had ceased. This was confirmed by the defendant's counsel, and a verdict of not guilty was taken.

The prosecution of Tohowzavski, on a like charge, was disposed of in the same manner.

The war steamer *Bloodhound* had arrived from the west coast of Africa. On arrival, she was visited by the Commander-in-chief, and an inquiry was held on board on the matter of her being sent home in consequence of her having taken into Sierra Leone the American bark *Thomas Watson*, which vessel was afterwards released, and proceeded to her port of destination. It appears from information obtained, that on the 14th of September last, the *Bloodhound* was riding at anchor in the British water off Quilta, and on the evening of that day, a black man in a state of nudity was observed swimming towards the *Bloodhound*. On being rescued from his perilous situation, the water swarming with sharks, he stated that his name was Johnson, a native of Cape Coast Castle, and that being a British settlement, he claimed the protection of the British flag, in consequence of the treatment he had been subjected to on board of the *Thomas Watson*; he had shipped as steward, and was smuggled on board without the Governor's permit, and being informed by the cook that the master, Capt. Cousens, had sold him to a Spanish passenger on board—one of the crew of a slaver taken on the coast and condemned—he (Johnson) requested to be taken on shore to get his name entered in the Governor's book, as a guarantee for his safe return to his own country. The Captain would not consent to this, but ill-treated him and put a guard over him to prevent his escape. After being brutally punished for an attempted evasion, he succeeded in reaching the *Bloodhound* as described. Upon this statement being sworn to by Johnson, Commander Robson, of the *Bloodhound*, attended by one of his officers, proceeded on board of the *Thomas Watson*. The Master was informed of the statement, and a demand was made for wages. Captain Cousens admitted that Johnson was not entered on the books, and ultimately agreed that if Commander Robson would send on board the next morning he would pay Johnson wages at the rate of $5 a month and not $12 as Johnson asserted he agreed for. Accordingly, on going on board next morning, Captain Cousens informed him that he had consulted with the supercargo and should pay no wages, and demanded that Johnson should be returned as a deserter. This Commander Robson refused to do, and in consequence of the Captain of the *Thomas Watson* persisting to have Johnson returned, Commander Robson ordered the ship to be taken to Sierre Leone for the opinion of the Judge Advocate. As the *Thomas Watson* happened to be an American vessel, the Judge Advocate refused to interfere, at the same time saying that had it been a Spanish or Portuguese vessel, he might have acted differently. The ship was then allowed to proceed to her destination. On the representations of the American Consul, the *Bloodhound* was ordered home to be paid off.

Mr. Lever, the projector of the new line of steamers between Galway and New-York, had been entertained with a public dinner at Galway. Mr. Lever announced in his speech that his second steamer, the *American Empire*, would soon be completed;—that she was a large first-class ship; and that she was expected to make her passages in less time than they have yet been accomplished.

The American ship *Onward* had arrived at Spithead with military invalids from the Cape of Good Hope.

The rumor continued to be circulated that Pelissier would soon retire from the mission to London, on the ground that the climate does not agree with his health. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the interview between the Ambassador and the Duke d'Aumale, which recently attracted some attention, may have something to do with the statement. MM. Walewski, Moustier and Drouyn de L'huys, had been named in connection with the succession.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in alluding to the discussion in the House of Lords on the introduction of Africans into French colonies, suggests that the indignation of the English peers would have been more appropriate if directed towards the cruelties committed in the repression of the rebellion in India. The fortunate condition of the negroes in the French Colonies is contrasted with that of the unhappy Irish. The writer denies *in toto* the truth of Lord Malmesbury's statement.

In regard to the invasion panic, the *Morning Star*, of the 21st, says:

> "It is a week since we made the painful announcement that the invasion panic disease looked not a little threatening, but we are glad to say that it has almost entirely abated. It was feared that the absurd statement of twelve French war-vessels being on their way to Brest would have heightened the fever, and would have induced a multitude of our fellow-metropolitans to believe that the 18th of June was the day appointed for the French landing in Pevensey Bay; but we have only heard of three or four individuals who gave credit to the rumor and who dreaded the approach of the Waterloo anniversary. The chances now are that the public will not hear any more about the invasion for many months to come."

An accident happened on the 20th ult. to an excursion train which was running from Portsmouth to London. The three last carriages ran off the line at Bishopstoke, causing the death of one passenger and seriously injuring several others.

A fire of a more than ordinarily destructive character raged at Limehouse, London, on Saturday night, the 19th ult., and a part of the following day. By some mysterious means, at present unexplained, the life-boat manufactory of Messrs. Forrest & Co., became ignited, and before the fire could be extinguished, nearly the whole of that vast series of buildings, covering an area of four acres, together with the immense stacks of timber in an adjoining yard, had fallen a prey to the devouring element. Fortunately no lives were lost.

A still more serious conflagration on the 21st ult. broke out at Fresh Wharf, Lower Thomas-street, adjoining London Bridge. By 12 M. the fire was got in hand, but it could not be extinguished until late in the evening. It is said that one house alone had £25,000 worth of silk in the building.

The removal of Temple-Bar is recommended by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

An American, writing to the London *Times*, expresses his satisfaction at the result of the debate on the Right of Search; but regrets that so little practical good had resulted from the recent exercise of the right.

> "If," he remarks, "for those thirty cases of search which the Chancellor of the Exchequer says he has collected, he could point to one in which a slaver under an American flag has been detected, it would go far towards satisfying Americans that the British officers had acted upon well-grounded suspicions, and would point out the necessity of our own Government doing something more than it has done to redeem our stars and stripes from the dark disgrace of shielding this most shocking traffic."

The Paris *Patrie* devotes an article to the Anglo-American difficulty, in the course of which it attributes the excitement in the United States to the desire of the Washington authorities to divert public attention from their Kansas blunders and from the pitiful results of the Mormon campaign: "The mania of the Americans," says the *Patrie*, "is to go to war, but they have always indulged in more noise than deeds, and their sword is never more than half drawn. Quarrelsome, but economical, they hesitate before a heavy expenditure, and prefer a satisfactory arrangement to costly laurels. We must, consequently, pay little attention to the noise created on the other side of the Atlantic. The warlike articles which fill the immense columns of the American journals, the vehement speeches, the orders given for the fitting out of fleets, have already been witnessed four or five times, within twenty years, without harming any one; and the Mayor of New-York enjoys a light conscience notwithstanding that a journal denounced him as a traitor for having drunk to the health of Queen Victoria at a banquet recently given by the English Consul."

The *Patrie* declares that France has no wish to revive the Slave-trade, and that if the system of free emigration it has adopted leads to abuses, inseparable from that system, it will be abolished altogether. The article, it is remarked, has a semi-official look, and may be taken as an admission that the defence of the case of the *Regina Cœli* has fallen to the ground. The *Constitutionnel*, in answer to the observations made by Lord Malmesbury, in the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, declares that it cannot accept the interpretation put on this case by the English Minister. Then why not publish such a narrative of facts as would lead to a satisfactory interpretation at both sides of the Channel? As matters at present stand, it is pretty obvious that, under false and hypocritical motives, France is reviving one of the most odious occupations ever devised by human ingenuity or lust of gain. "It is plain," writes a correspondent, "that her philanthropic system of 'free emigration' is nothing more or less than Slavery disguised under the lightest possible covering. It is obvious that, violating her own solemn engagements, she is returning to practices which the humanity of the country has long since condemned, and meanly trying to cover her delinquency with fair words and smooth pretences."

The *Constitutionnel* contains an analysis of the "right of search" dispute, and reproduces the most violent passages of the speeches made on the subject in the United States Senate. It appears vexed at the indifference with which the British press has received these specimens of transatlantic eloquence, and with a ponderous attempt at irony, congratulates England on her "patience and resignation," on the "advantages she has derived from reading the New Testament," on her "meekness and Christian resignation," &c., &c.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contradicts the report that the French Government was purchasing horses in Germany for militia service, and adds that the resources of France completely suffice to meet the requirements of cavalry.

An article in *Le Pays* in regard to Austria is supposed to have a semi-official sanction. It is extremely denunciatory and unsparing. The correspondent of the *Times*, referring to it, says:

> "That a feeling of deep irritation prevails against Austria in high quarters is certain—a feeling which is said to be increased by the sentiments attributed, rightly or wrongly, to Austrian officials. I have just heard that an ex-diplomatist, well acquainted with Italy, is to be charged with a mission to that country by the French Government. What may be the precise object of the mission, is not specified."

Much remark was occasioned by the omission of Baron Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, from the list of invitations to Fontainebleau. The slight is said to have been caused by the knowledge that the Baron had secret orders from Vienna not to attend if invited.

The captain of the *Ethiop* claims 20,000fr. from the owner of the *Regina Cœli*, as damages for having taken the ship out of the possession of the negroes. M. Viot (the owner) has gone to Paris to investigate the grounds of the claim.

There are some symptoms of improvement in French commercial affairs. The merchants of Marseilles are again speculating, and bankers only wait an opportunity to invest their unemployed capital. The flour and corn markets here show some fluctuation. The results of the silk crop in the Drome was satisfactory. Vines everywhere look magnificent. Wines are generally looking down in the provincial markets. There was no business in brandies. The rape crop was satisfactory.

M. Pietri, who had been summoned to Paris from Corsica, was expected to resume his former position as Prefect of Police.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the Customs revenue, showing in the first 5 months of 1858 a diminution of receipts compared with the corresponding period in 1857 of over 5,000,000 francs, while compared with 1856 there is an increase of 6,000,000 francs.

Madrid was still suffering from the food crisis, but it is said to be more fictitious than real. Bread had risen one-fourth, while there was abundance of grain in the market.

Considerable uneasiness is said to have been excited in Rome by the important fortifications the French are making at Civita Vecchia.

Some heavy failures are reported in Turin, and it is said that considerable misappropriation of money by certain directors of the Cuneo Railroad Company had been discovered.

It is denied that Piedmont has made any demands upon Naples for indemnification in the *Cagliari* affair.

The Piedmontese Chamber has finished the work annulling all the elections in which even the slightest amount of clerical influence could be discovered. The whole evidence, in justification of these somewhat harsh proceedings, is to be printed.

It is announced that the Pope is going to increase his navy from two corvettes to ten.

A desperate attempt to escape had been made by the prisoners confined at Paliano, and 60 of them succeeded in getting away. Half of them, however, had been recaptured.

It is stated the special Neapolitan *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna had quitted that Court in dudgeon when it was found that Austria would not back up Naples against the demand of England for compensation in the *Cagliari* affair.

A grand public ceremonial took place at St. Petersburg on the 12th of June. The new Cathedral of St. Isaac was consecrated by a solemn religious service, which blended all the magnificence of ecclesiastical and military pomp. The Imperial family and Court were present, and 30,000 troops were under arms.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor was gathering about him every day men belonging to the progressive party; that the Cabinet was impressed with the necessity of approaching Western civilization, and that the next generation will not find any trace of Slavery in Russia. This policy is opposed by the old Russian party, headed by Prince Menschikoff. The London *Post*, however, remembers that Alexander I. began his career in the same way, but that the early indications of progression were soon obliterated. It therefore places no faith in the present promise of Alexander II.

It is stated that the Turkish authorities were devoting all their energies to the preparation of a fresh expedition against Grahovo, Montenegro, unless the peasants quickly submit. The Turkish force was expected to amount to 12,000 men. The peasants showed themselves less disposed than ever to acknowledge the Turkish authority.

A report was current that the Montenegro question was to be arranged by Commissioners sent there to define the boundaries. In that case Admiral de La Graviere, who commands the French ships in the Adriatic, would act for France. Two steam gunboats were to be sent to the Adriatic to facilitate the Admiral's communication with the shore.

A letter from Belgrade of the 11th, in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, says: "Eight men and a corporal of Turkish regulars endeavored this morning to pull down the English flag, but they were dispersed by the Servian Police. As it is possible that the Turkish regulars may renew their attempt, the English Consul-General has applied to the Servian Government for a military force capable of protecting him. Discipline is completely at an end in the fortress, and the soldiers are said to contemplate a revolt; but should it spread to the town a strong resistance will be offered by the citizens."

Commercial Intelligence.

London, Monday Evening, June 21, 1858.

There has been scarcely any business in the Stock Exchange to-day, and prices have shown great dullness. Consols opened at the closing quotations of Saturday, 95⅝@¾, and soon receded to 95⅜@⅝, from which there was no recovery. The market was unaffected by any foreign intelligence, and under ordinary circumstances the weather and the prospects of the harvest should excite confidence. Bank Stock left off at 219@221; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95¾@⅞; Indian Debentures, 99⅛@⅜; India Bonds, 17s.@21s.; and Exchequer Bills, March, 31s.@35s.; June, 18s.@22s. premium.

Money has been in active demand in the discount market. At the Bank the applications showed a decided increase.

The bullion operations at the Bank to-day, were unimportant.

The gold by the *Indemnity* was delivered to-day, and the whole taken for the Continent. The greater part of the other recent Australian supplies will probably follow.

The *Cambria* has arrived with the heavy portion of the Australian mail and £111,680, of which £50,000 is in sovereigns. The *Medway*, from Melbourne, has also brought £38,372, making a total of £150,052. The only gold ship from Australia now known to be out is the *Royal Charter*, which sailed on the 11th of April with 93,732 ounces, or £374,928.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 15c. for money, and 68f. 10c. for the end of the month, showing another decline of an eighth.

According to a circular of M. Arles Dufour, of Lyons, the latest accounts from the silk-growing countries state that in their last stage the worms had suffered greatly from the tropical temperature lately prevalent. The estimates of the crop, therefore, must undergo some deduction. Nevertheless, it was considered certain that, taken altogether, it will be much larger than that of last year. At Lyons the purchases of silk had increased within the past few days, and prices, which had been declining rapidly, had again become firm.

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ ct.,1875..	80 to 83	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., 1875	80 to 82	89¾
Do., do., free land, 1860.....	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid..	18 to 16 dis.	16½17½ds
Michigan Cen. 8 ⅌ c., con. '60	82 to 84	
Do., do., 1869..............	82 to 84	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	55 to 60	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ⅌ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	62 to 66	
Do., $100 shares...........	22 to 27	
New-York Central, 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund), 1883........	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., con. 1864.....	91 to 93	91½
Do., $100 shares...........	76 to 79	
New-York and Erie. 3d mortgage, 7 ⅌ cent., 1883	69 to 71	
Do., $100 shares...........	15 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds:		
1st mortgage, con. 6 ⅌ cent.	86 to 88 x. c.	
2d mort. 6 ⅌ ct. sterling...	85 to 87	

Mr. Patterson, of Bristol, ship builder, had suspended with heavy liabilities. Assets believed to be good.

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 23—P. M.

Cotton—The market has been dull, and although quotations are unchanged, prices are said to be slightly in favor of buyers. The business of the past three days foots up 20,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

In Manchester, trade generally continues dull, at about former rates.

Breadstuffs—The weather continues brilliant for the crops, and the market is inanimate. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged in value. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@23s. 6d. Wheat in rather more request, but sales light at former rates. Red Western, 5s. 2d.@5s. 6d.; Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White, 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn—No inquiry, and prices nominally as before. White, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

Provisions—Beef dull at former rates. Pork firm for Irish. Only poor American offering. Bacon dull, and holders willing to sell at reduced rates. Lard very dull, 54s.@54s. 6d. being the extreme quotation for prime. Tallow slow of sale. Butchers' Association nominal, at 53s.

Produce—Resin flat, at 4s. for Common. Ashes quiet and drooping; small sales at 36s. for both sorts. Sugars very dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice in less demand. Spirits of Turpentine selling at 48s. on the spot, and at 43s. for late arrivals. Linseed Oil 33s. in casks. In Quercitron Bark no sales reported.

LONDON MARKETS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.]

Sugar in good demand and firm for the better sorts. Common dull and easier. Coffee inactive, and some sorts rather lower. Tea very firm; Common Congou, 10½d. Rice slightly easier. Tallow inactive but prices supported; P. Y. C. 52s 6d., on the spot. Linseed Oil—33s. asked. Scotch Pig Iron selling at 52s. 3d. Breadstuffs unchanged.

Capt. de Riviere Arrested at Hoboken—Examination Postponed till Thursday—Present Aspect of the Case.

Capt. Henri A. de Riviere, the French adventurer, whose varied exploits since his arrival in this country, as detailed in the Times of Monday, have gained him considerable newspaper notoriety, and whose connection with the Blount family, of Mobile, has recently brought him to the notice of the Police Authorities of this City, was arrested on Sunday evening, at the Hotel Napoleon, Hoboken, N. J. The affidavit of Mr. Blount, on which Justice Connolly issued the warrant for his arrest, has already been published.

Several of the New-York detectives were employed by Mr. Blount on Saturday and Sunday to discover the whereabouts of the fugitives, but owing to a want of vigilance, or skill, their efforts were unsuccessful; and he was finally indebted to a countryman of de Riviere for the information desired. On Sunday a Frenchman called on Mr. Blount at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and informed him that his wife and daughter were at the Hotel Napoleon, Hoboken, with the gallant Captain de Riviere. He even stated what the fugitives had to eat and drink, and when they had it; how much de Riviere paid this servant, and how much that; who brought the Captain's letter that appeared in the Times, to New-York, and how much the messenger got for his services, &c.

On receiving this information, Mr. Blount proceeded to Hoboken without delay, and calling on Justice Whitley, made the following complaint:

State of New-Jersey, Hudson County, ss.—Before me, Thomas W. Whitley, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, personally appeared Frederick S. Blount, of the city of Mobile, and State of Alabama, who being duly sworn according to law upon his oath complains that on the 2d day of July, 1858, at the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, one Henry A. de Riviere did feloniously steal, take and carry away certain articles of ladies' wearing apparel, ladies' dresses and garments, and one gold ring, the property of this deponent, of the value of $50 and over, and the said property so feloniously stolen, he, the said de Riviere, did take and carry into the State of New-Jersey, in the County of Hudson, where the same now is; and, therefore, he prays that said Henry de Riviere may be compelled to answer the said complaint and be dealt with as law and justice may require. F. S. BLOUNT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at the city of Hoboken, in said County, this 4th day of July, 1858.

Thos. W. Whitley, Justice of the Peace.

On the above complaint, Justice Whitley forthwith issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain de Riviere, and placed it in the hands of Officer McDonough, the Chief of the Hoboken Police. Accompanied by his Aids, the officer repaired to the Hotel Napoleon, and, after encountering some opposition from the proprietor of the hotel, who vehemently averred that the prisoner was not on the premises, succeeded in taking de Riviere into custody. Nothing, however, was discovered of Mrs. Blount and daughter, the companions of the prisoner. Mr Blount desired to search the house for them, but as he had taken out no legal process for their apprehension, and the proprietor of the hotel objecting to the search, he was compelled to desist. De Riviere remained in the custody of Officer McDonough during Monday, and it was expected would be examined before Justice Whitley yesterday morning. Mr. Blount, with his counsel, Ex-Judge Whiting, was present at the Justice's office at the appointed time, but the prisoner did not make his appearance. It was stated that one of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Mulford, of the firm of Wright & Mulford, had gone out of town to spend the Fourth, and had not yet returned, and that the prisoner was unwilling to go on with the examination in his absence.

The Justice said he had no power to compel an examination, which was a proceeding optional with the prisoner, and which he might waive if he chose.

After waiting some time, Mr. Blount, who, it appeared, had, meantime, had an interview with the prisoner or his counsel, came into the Justice's office and announced that he had consented to a postponement of the examination until Thursday, at 10 A. M., and that the parties had agreed that the case should be heard before Judge Ogden, of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, at Bergen.

Meanwhile, De Riviere stands committed nominally, but in reality is living the same as before his arrest at the Hotel Napoleon, where, it is also asserted, Mrs. Blount and her daughter are both concealed. He is in the custody of Officer McDonough, who declares that he shall neither escape or be kidnapped. On inquiring the meaning of the latter phrase, our reporter was informed that desperate efforts had been made by certain Jersey City and New-York policemen to kidnap the prisoner, and take him away by force, to be conveyed to New-York, or placed on board of some steamer or sailing vessel bound for a southern city; that a half dozen or more men armed to the teeth, came to the Hotel Napoleon as early as 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with that end in view; that the real reason why De Riviere did not appear at the examination was, because it was the intention of the prosecution to consent to his discharge, when he was to be suddenly seized and spirited away as aforesaid, &c. Statements similar to the above were also made to our reporter by one of the counsel for the prisoner who added that the charge of larceny against De Riviere contained in the complaint of Mr. Blount was so utterly ridiculous and untenable, either in law, or in common sense, that it would not stand a three minutes' examination before any magistrate even in New-Jersey; that the prosecution did not expect to succeed on that charge, but merely wished to gain time to trump up a better one, or (what he thought more probable) to manage the thing so that the prisoner might slip into the hands of the aforesaid kidnappers; that this prosecution of De Riviere was only one way of giving vent to a long standing domestic feud in which the parents were more interested for themselves than for their children—that it had now reached a crisis that would utterly and forever exclude the possibility of a reconciliation—that Mrs. Blount averred with the solemnity of an oath that she would never live with her husband again, and that it was very doubtful whether he would ever be permitted to see either her or her daughter. Capt. de Riviere has made no effort to obtain bail, and there appears to be no necessity of his doing so, as he is allowed, under the nominal custody of Officer McDonough, the free run of the Hotel Napoleon, which, though not a very extensive or inviting-looking establishment, nevertheless contains within its walls, probably sufficient to satisfy the cravings of his French heart *for the present*.

If he chooses he can waive the examination on Thursday, get bail, and await the action of the Grand Jury.

Meantime he may enjoy the society of Madame and Mademoiselle at the Hotel Napoleon, and await with the injured husband and father, the tardy movements of the law. There don't seem to be any remedy for it—at least not in New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

It Would Not Have Happened.—We were very much grieved the other day on hearing that a friend of ours, an officer in the United States Army, had been jilted by his intended on account of the unbecoming hat recently adopted. We cannot wonder at the circumstance; while we are sure that had the gentleman mounted a beaver made by Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton, the result would have been quite different.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Absolute control over the disordered stomach and bowels is exercised by these unapproachable vegetable curatives. Their genial effect upon the system is akin to the miraculous. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Cod-Liver Oil as a Palatable Jelly.—The recent improvement made by E. Queru in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. Penfold, Clay & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Fredricks' Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in every style.

[Advertisement.]

Last Week of the Season.—The dramatic season closes at Barnum's Museum this week, with some of the most attractive performances of the season. "Nick of the Woods" is played this afternoon, and the "Forest [illegible]" to-night—two excellent pieces. The Aquaria [illegible] very beautiful now, and the crimson anemones in them are magnificent.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Again we find this flourishing theatre the only one open on the east side of the City, and probably after the present week will be the only one open in town. To-night Miss Maria Barton takes a benefit, and presents a large list of volunteers and a very attractive bill.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines—No other sewing machine for family use, ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

A Very Rich Perfume For the Handkerchief.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores.

Strawberries, Gooseberries, Cherries, &c., may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve Diplomas, one Medal and two Premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.
N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRED.

Backus—Rousse.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, De Witt C. Backus, Esq., of Buffalo, to Anna M., only daughter of the Rev. Peter P. Rousse, of Brooklyn.

Daube—Turner.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, at the Parsonage of the Greene st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. Adolphus Daube to Miss Pauline Turner.

Dixon—Dinwiddie.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, at the Parsonage of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. Alexander Dixon to Miss Mary J. Dinwiddie.

Carpenter.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. Thos. S. Bastings, Henry H. Carpenter to Laura Jane King, all of this City.

Wolfe—Jackson.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., the Rev. A. R. Wolfe to Laura F., daughter of Luther Jackson, all of this City.

Loop—Lander.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, by the Rev. F. G. Clark, Edward Sterling Loop, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Hattie A. Lander, eldest daughter of T. D. Lander, Esq., of this City.

Benjamin—Benjamin.—At Riverhead, L. I., on Monday, July 5, by the Rev. Mr. Entler, Miss Leonora, daughter of David Benjamin, Esq., to John F. Benjamin, of Islip, L. I.

Hoagland—Bigelow.—In Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 30, by the Rev. Mr. Van Valkenburg, Mr. Hudson Hoagland, of this City, to Miss Mattie D., daughter of Wm. S. Bigelow, Esq.

DIED.

Waterman.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 6, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Lydia Waterman, in the 73d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

McComb.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, Mr. John McComb, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 65 2d av., without further invitation.

Judson.—In this City, on Monday, July 5, William W. Judson, Councilman XVIth District, aged 33 years, 9 months and 8 days.

His friends, and those of the family, also the members of the present and late Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen, are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 167 Monroe st., without further notice. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

Morgan.—In this City, on Sunday, July 4, James A. Morgan, late of California, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Daniel Morgan, No. 58 West 22d st., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

California papers please copy.

Van Winkle.—In this City, Annie, daughter of Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, aged 10 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 50 9th st., without further invitation.

Standley.—In this City, on Monday, July 5, William W. Standley, aged 53 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 West 38th st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Plainfield, N. J., papers please copy.

Weeks—On Monday, July 5, Libby, youngest child of Albertus A. and Elizabeth H. Weeks, aged 4 months and 16 days.

Russell.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 5, William S. S. Russell, Jr., eldest son of William S. S. and Rebecca Russell, aged 6 years, 10 months and 1 day.

His remains were taken to Norwich, Conn.

Morrow.—In Jersey City, on Monday, July 5, John Morrow, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 York-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Lockwood.—Drowned, on Monday, July 5, while bathing in the Mohawk, at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., Benjamin Lockwood, Jr., son of the Rev. Benjamin and Rebecca Lockwood, in his 10th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 128 South 4th st., Williamsburg, without further invitation.

Hoagland.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, July 6, Col. Benjamin R. Hoagland, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Flushing, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hunting.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday morning, July 3, Bela Hunting, in the 75th year of his age.

ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
Since the introduction of these now celebrated Cans and Jars, over
HALF A MILLION HAVE BEEN SOLD,
and notwithstanding all sorts of contrivances for the accomplishment of the same object, most of which were little less than frauds upon housekeepers, have been offered to the public, the *simplicity* of Arthur's, the *ease with which they are managed*, and the *certainty of result*, have made them the favorite Cans and Jars everywhere; and now, in
THE FOURTH YEAR
since their introduction, their reputation stands, by general acknowledgment, far above any other can or jar in the market. In proof of this, we quote, from almost innumerable testimonials, this one from the
EDITOR OF THE LADY'S BOOK,
in the number for July, 1858. He says:
"These celebrated Cans and Jars, the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other cans and jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that Arthur's never fails. *For two seasons we have said, use no other, and we repeat the advice.*"
ALL PREPARED FOR SEALING.
They have a channel around the mouth, on the outside, *filled with cement when sold*, and all ready for sealing. You have, after filling your vessel with hot fruit, only to heat our lid, and press it into the cement, when the work is done. If directions are followed carefully, success is always certain.
PATENT STAMP.
Take notice, that Arthur's Cans and Jars all bear the Patent Stamp. On the Tin Cans you will find it impressed in the metal; on the Earthenware Jars, in an oval on the bottom; and in raised letters on the sides of the Glass Jars.
SIZES AND MATERIAL.
Tin Cans—Pint, quart, half gal. and gal. } The Cans & Jars
Fire-proof Stoneware (cane-col.) Jars } (except glass)
—Pint, quart and half-gallon. } NEST.
Queensware—Pint, quart and half-gal. } to secure econo-
Glass—Pint, quart and half-gallon. } my in freight.
ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS
are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers, under the patent for the United States, of the "OLD-DOMINION" COFFEE-POT.
Trade supplied, at manufacturers' prices, by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New-York; CHAS. BURNHAM, Springfield, Mass.; JOSEPH R. REEN, corner of 5th and Smith sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PURE WATER.
DIAPHRAGM FILTER.
Awarded two gold and three silver medals.
Renders turbid water clear as crystal.
Price Three Dollars.
Sent to any part of the City on trial.
Sent to any part of the United States without additional charge.
Office No. 341 4th st., one door from Broadway.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.
Two dozen fine gold English Patent Levers and Swiss Detached Levers, which have been worn, will be sold at great bargains, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE AND physical restorative, even after years of dissipation or disease. Debility, mental or physical, rheumatism, epilepsy, tremens, vertigo, impotency, and all nervous affections vanish before it. $1 per bottle. $9 per dozen, forwarded to any address. JOHN PYNE & CO., Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau st.

COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY,
COBB'S NEW SEA STORY.
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
ENTITLED
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
THE NORTH SEA ROVER!
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
WILL BE READY
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT DAYLIGHT,
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
IN
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
Our Standard of silver is............950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is.........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK
Has removed his manufactory from 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID RAIT.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

HOMESTEAD INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office No. 17 Nassau-st.
A. V. STOUT,
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
ALVIN HIGGINS,
WILLIAM BURR,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
HENRY BALL,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
Commissioners.

THE MASSACRE.
Ho ho!
Down they go!
Bugs by scores,
(Awful bores)
Roaches too,
A jet black crew,
Vile black ants,
Insects on plants,
Hopping fleas,
That mar your ease,
Hungry moths
That feed on cloths,
Rats and mice,
Musquitoes, flies,
All go down,
Black, green or brown,
Before the Powder and the Pill,
By LYON warranted to kill.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for the speedy, certain and safe destruction of bed-bugs, roaches, croton bugs, ants, moths, flies, musquitoes, plant lice &c., &c., No. 424 Broadway.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS.
Now in press, and shortly will appear,
in a neat Pamphlet, octavo size,
TWO OF THE LATE SERMONS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER,
WITH A PORTRAIT.
Every family in the land should read them.
10 CENTS FOR THE BOOK.
Wholesale dealers will please order of
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary.

AN ICE PITCHER THAT IS A NICE PITCHER.
There is nothing so good for the heated blood as a cooling draught of water. Nor is there any thing which keeps it cool like a PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER. For sale wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
E. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either city or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 301 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR SMART Protestant girls, including a smart German nurse and seamstress; also a smart German chambermaid and waiter or fine laundress, and by a large number of others in all branches of household work, in City and country, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—No charge to employers until girls are engaged.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, ACTIVE WOMAN, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and pies; has a good boy of 14 years, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; he is very intelligent and willing; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; make fine shirts, or do anything in the way of her business; is willing to work by the week or month, and has no objection to go a distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Madison-st., front room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and in every respect qualified, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take the entire charge, or as companion to a lady; would not object to teach two hours a day. A good home the chief object. Country preferred. Address HAVRE DE GRACE, Post Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress; would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has got the very best of reference where she lived for over two years, leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call at her present place, No. 20 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as seamstress and nurse. Cuts and fits children's clothes, is a competent shirtmaker, quick at the needle. Will take $3 a week or $8 a month. City or country. Also a cook and laundress; does up linens in fine style. Baking. Wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or to mind children, to do fine washing or as waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding-house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPCTABLE Protestant woman; would do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can show good City references Call, up stairs, at No. 13 Jersey-st., near Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and can do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 25th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing, or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 24th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid; is willing to do general housework; can give satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 202 Front-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a small private family, as good cook, baker, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 6 31st-st., near 5th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework; can show City reference. Apply third door from Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st., near 8th av.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A LAdy wishes to procure a good situation as above for a highly respectable English girl, (a Protestant,) who thoroughly understands her business, and will be found an acquisition to any person requiring her services. A situation by the sea-side would be greatly preferred. Address CHAMBERMAID, Box No. 3,529, Post-Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, would like to take charge of a widower's house, educate young children, or companion to a lady, assisting in any way not menial; would not object to go abroad; unexceptionable references. Address HUDSON, Box No. 123 *Times* office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A SOPRANO AND AN ALTO FOR A church in this City. Salaries $300 and $200. Address, with name and direction, to L. G. D., care of Mr. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR EVERY FAMILY LIBRARY.

IRVING'S WORKS,

INCLUDING

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON;

BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS,

Are published for the authors, by

G. P. PUTNAM, NO. 506 BROADWAY,

(opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

AMERICAN LITERARY AGENCY

FOR

Furnishing Public and Private Libraries.

Agency for

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA,

HOUSEHOLD WAVERLY,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARCHITECTURE,

BANCROFT'S UNITED STATES, &c.

Catalogues, with particulars, supplied gratis.

NEW MUSIC.—THE ANGELS TOLD ME SO: A beautiful duett; price 25c. Grave of Rosabel: song and chorus, 25c. The Swinging Schottish with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing, 35c. The Empire or Richs' Quadrille: a new dance, 35c. Theresa Polka, 25c. Mailed postage free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.

No. 93 Fulton-st Orders respectfully solicited.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

PERSONAL.

ADOPTION.—A LITTLE GIRL IS WANTED FOR adoption by a gentleman and his wife. Inquire at No. 11 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM engine boilers 30 inches in diameter and from 30 to 34 feet long. Address Box No. 2,895 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT engineer or foreman, by one who has had 15 years' experience in planning, inventing, building and operating various kinds of mills, hoisting, water and steam machinery; also in overseeing workmen, keeping time, keeping books, paying help, &c., &c. The best of City and country reference given as to character, capability, &c. Address, or call on, J. G. WHITLOCK at St. Luke's Hospital, corner of 5th-av. and 54th-st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man. He has got the best of City references for the last six years. He is sober, honest and trustworthy, and is worthy of entire confidence He is disengaged on account of the family he lived with going to the country for the Summer He has no objection to going to the country. You will find me worthy of a call. Leave a note at Mr. RODGERS' bookstore, No. 877 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. R. JOHNSTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter, by a young man with undoubted reference from former employers, in either city or country; knows his duties in every respect, minds his horses, and turns his carriage out in the neatest style. As a porter he is strong, active and willing, and can procure ample security for anything intrusted to his care. Apply at DISNEY'S Saddler's store, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY, ACTIVE young man, a situation; is a first-rate groom, and steady driver; understands all kinds of farm work; is a good vegetable gardener; is able and willing to work by the month or year; distance or location no objection; a steady home, not high wages, wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM, WHO understands his business well, and can bring the very best recommendations as to character and industry. He is willing to work in a garden or make himself generally useful, as heretofore. He is also a good driver. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, or address WAITER, No. 827 Broadway, bookstore, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Protestant Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address H. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener, by a single Scotchman. Has had many years experience in this country, and can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address J. K., at Smith's seed store, 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. No objection to the country and can show satisfactory reference. Apply for 3 days to A. GRIEVES, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man; understands gardening, and is a very careful driver; can give the best references for industry and fitness. Address JOHN, Box No. 180 *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. S., No. 838 Broadway, corner of 19th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver; good reference given. Address J. K., Coachman, No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady young man who can bring the best of City references; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 101 Franklin-st.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERsigned having been connected for several years with one of the first class line of ocean steamers, is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 342, New York Post-Office.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUtions are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of PROGRESSIVE TEXT BOOKS, constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.

Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway. REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best reference presented. Address L. V. N., Box No. 155, *Times* office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses; schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Several first-class music teachers wanted Also, a lady to Florida to teach music and English—a fine chance. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUAtion in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, *Times* office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as principal of public schools and academies, and well qualified to teach the mathematics, classics and vocal music, is desirous of making an engagement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 191 *Times* office, stating salary, &c.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as daily or resident governess in a school or private family. Teaches the English branches. French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 111, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

TO SUGAR-REFINING OPERATIVES.—Wanted, for the Pacific Sugar Refinery in San Francisco, a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November, by the time the refinery will get to work. Applicants for the various situations may apply through the Post-Office or care Belgian Consulate. CHARLES LATOUR.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO A FEW miles in the country, to work on a small farm; the man must have had practical experience in the care of fruit trees, and of general farm work. Address Box No. 169 *Times* Office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GENTEEL BOY, from 12 to 15 years old, not older, to go errands and learn the drug business if he chooses. Must reside with his parents. Apply in the store No. 635 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE FOR COOK or general housework, the other as nurse and chambermaid; good references required. Apply at No. 120 Lean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO THE housework of a small family, must be a good washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; wages $5. Apply at No. 36 Orchard-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. Apply in handwriting of applicant, giving references and naming amount of salary required. Address G. M. & B., Box No. 173 *Times* office.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A YOUNG CHILD. One accustomed to the care of children may apply at No. 48 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, July 7, between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED—IN A MEDICINE STORE—A SINGLE man; must be active and steady. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff, New-York.

JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK MANUFACTURer and importer of French Bags, &c., has opened to-day, another case of very fine French Sacs for ladies' and gentlemen's use, wholesale and retail. No. 86 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly-popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished, located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay. HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms. JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDERS WANTED.—Eight or ten persons can obtain board at a farmhouse situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, three-fourths of a mile from a dépôt, where the principal trains stop three or four times a day. All the butter, milk and vegetables used made and grown on the farm. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. TUTHILL, No. 405 4th st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—Eighteen miles from the City.—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; fine bathing only a few rods from the house, and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may obtain good board in a respectable private family, (no children,) where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms reasonable. Situation near the dépôt, with beautiful views, and excellent neighborhood. Apply to L. W. STARR, No. 183 William-st., up stairs.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 22 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain good board for the Summer season by addressing B. Y. BROOKS, Beekman-av., near the Irving House one-third of a mile from the dépôt and steamboat landing, Tarrytown. Terms very moderate.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 186 Bleecker-st.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a small family at $3 per week. No. 36 South 5th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburg.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate, and the location not above Bleecker-st., nor east of Broadway. Arrangements can be made for one year, if suited. Address, stating the terms per week, L., Box No. 168 *Times* office. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not reply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A RARE OPPORtunity for a few select boarders in a private family; for health and scenery it cannot be surpassed in this or any other country. Inquire at No. 46 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TWO FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, one large and one small, on 1st or 2d floor, with early breakfast and meals on Sunday, for three gentlemen, near Wall or South Ferry. State terms and particulars to G. D., Box No. 1,321, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARDING.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERgyman and his wife wish to obtain rooms and board in a small family, in the vicinity of the Church of the Messiah, situate in Adelphi st., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Address at once, Box No. 218 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFfer a fine suite of rooms furnished, on second floor, and two rooms above, with breakfast and tea if desired, and dinner on Sundays, to gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished, with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 28th-st. Terms reasonable.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER tackle, apparel and furniture; 155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden, adapted either to freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided, according to law. Her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, and the boat in all respects in readiness for use Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars apply to J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & [illegible]THERS.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

RENT FOR BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNER of a first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located, between Madison and 4th avs., newly painted, in perfect order throughout, will rent the same to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. Reference given and required. Address LIVINGSTON, *Times* office, Box. No. 143.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT BEAUTIFUL house No. 206 Bridge st., Brooklyn. Price $4,000; $2,500 can remain. If not sold this week, it will be let. Near Montague-av. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN C. SARES, No. 66 24th-st., New York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, whose family is small, wishes to rent a small house in the upper part of the City. To suit him, it must be located in a good neighborhood, west of 4th-av., and south of 34th-st.; must be in good order, have gas, bath &c., and have a large yard. Parties having such a one to let will please address, stating full particulars as to rent, location, &c., GERMANIA, Union-square Post-Office.

$500 TO $600 PER ANNUM WILL be paid by a careful, responsible family (no children) for a neat two or three story house; high stoop preferred; located in a genteel neighborhood below Lexington and 8th avs., and Bleecker and 26th sts. Parties having such honse will address at once TENANT, Box No. 4,137, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, WESTCHESTER County, a country seat of 26 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, situated directly on Long Island Sound, 23 miles from the City. The house is a large frame building, in the Italian style, filled in with brick, and is about 50 feet square, built three years since in the most thorough manner, with marble mantels throughout The grounds are in perfect order, well shaded, a good garden, ice-house, barn, &c., on the premises. Access by steamer *Island City*, leaving foot of Fulton-st. twice a day and by the New-Haven Railroad trains, leaving seven times a day. The place is about 1½ miles from the Mamaroneck station, one hour's ride in the cars. Location perfectly healthy; good fishing, shooting, boating, &c., in the immediate vicinity. The house is newly furnished; the furniture would be sold with the house, if desired. For further particulars, apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st., or EDWARD H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence, with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the dépôt, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 85 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from dépôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes, in variety and abundance Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Within an hour's ride of Brooklyn ferry, containing 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, large house, with all modern improvements; or would be exchanged for a good house and a few lots of ground on the line of railroad from Fulton Ferry. Will be let low to a suitable tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to F. A. YENNI, No. 29 Burling slip.

SUMMER RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A neat cottage with seven rooms and abundance of small fruits, and large garden, ten minutes' walk from Railroad. Rent, $100. GEO. WEBB, No. 15 John st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE RAILroad dépôt, two neat two-story and basement dwellings, and gardens. Will be rented cheap Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, NEAR THE GLENwood Station, beautiful building lots, commanding a view of the river and bay. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of A. BOYNTON, No. 82 Cedar-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING EIGHTY acres, situated two miles from Peekskill. Land good and buildings ordinary. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN H. BRIGGS, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or D. C. BRIGGS, No. 41 Park-row.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES. — HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

$400 PIANO-FORTE FOR $260, WITH stool, nearly new, without the slightest blemish made by first class City makers, full 7-octave, rosewood round corners, elegantly carved case, scolloped keys front beautifully ornamented, carved mouldings, in solid rosewood; can be seen at the residence of the advertiser, No. 7 2d st. near the Bowery.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

ASK YOUR GROCER

For the What-Cheer Yeast Cakes, and you will be sure to get those that are made of pure hops, and not a particle of saleratus or other deleterious drugs With these Yeast Cakes, you can have in any season, however hot, sweet and wholesome bread, and whiter than if common yeast is used; they are cheap as yeast and always ready and reliable. After trial of one dozen you will be sure to buy a gross box for economy. For sale by all the principal Grocers, and to the trade by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents

Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents.

Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.

Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.

Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 to $16 50.

Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers st

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New York.

A pamphlet of information sent free by

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT — Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.

2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and at 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and :30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 5, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 5, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, July 6, for Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 6, St'r LEADER, from L. Branch, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 6, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Wednes'y, July 7, 2½ P. M.	Thursd'y, July 8, 5¾ A. M.
Thursday July 8, 2½ P. M.	Friday, July 9, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 9, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 10, 6½ A. M.

Fare 25 cents.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt H. B PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, July 7, 12½ P. M.	Wed'sday, July 7, 4 P. M.
Thursday, July 8, 1 P. M.	Thursday, July 8, 4½ P. M.
Friday, July 9, 2 P. M.	Friday, July 9, 4½ P. M.
Saturday, July 10, for Highlands, Ocean House, and Red Bank, 9 A. M.	Saturday, July 10, 4½ P. M.
Sat., July 10, do. do. 1½ P. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wed'day, July 7, 3 P. M.	Wed'day, July 7, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, July 8, 3 P. M.	Thursday, July 8, 6 P. M.
Friday, July 9, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 9, 7 A. M.
Satu'day, July 10.	Saturday, July 10, 6 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.

Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat. Also. Stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock 5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood 6:30 A. M.
Great Neck 5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove 7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point 5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point 7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove 6:00 P. M.	Great Neck 7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood 6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock 8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12¼, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st at 9½, 12½, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

CHEAP TRAVELING—DAILY LINE—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE every morning at 8 o'clock, from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River; Sundays excepted.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL ... July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT ... Aug. 7	Sept 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $160 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent. No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7. Steamers will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail July 21. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 17. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 10 at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No 4 North River, Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The 'Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FARE REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS from New-York to New Haven, by steamer ELM CITY, every day, at 3 P. M.; by steamer TRAVELER, every night, at 11. Fare 50 cents Berths 25 cents RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 60 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., }
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858. }

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge. ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD: *Dear Sir:* Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd"
Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to it's original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.
J. G. KILBY.
CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.
J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 198 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES—SIR: In your issue of July 2 is what purports to be a reply to my article in the New-York *Times* of June 30.

I regret that the writer of the article alluded to, whom I suppose to be Mr. J. W. Adams, the Resident Engineer, who has the work referred to in charge, should have been thus personal in his remarks, as the community at large are but little interested in such personalities.

Mr. A. says in his statements, that the great objection to brick-sewers is their large capacity. I have yet to learn that in order to have them of small capacity they must necessarily be constructed of clay pipes, and consequently at an enhanced cost. He very prudently says that pipe sewers may become stopped or clogged by neglect of proper precautions, or the malice of evil-minded individuals, and he frankly admits that for this reason he intends to build man-holes at the same intervals in the streets as is recommended and practiced with the large brick-sewers in the City of New-York and elsewhere, but neglects to mention the lamp-holes, the omission of which I referred to as being a great saving of expense. He also says that the filth accumulated is to be broken up by mechanical means but has not informed us whether the pipes are to be dug up for the purpose of cleaning, (as I am informed has been the case in England and elsewhere where the clay pipes have been used as sewers,) or whether some other method is to be adopted.

Mr. A. accuses me of misstatement in my article relating to the size of the man-holes, clay-pipes, &c., and says there is not to be any of the 9-inch pipe used in the construction of said sewers. In answer to this declaration, I will here insert an extract from the advertisement for proposals for the laying down of said pipes, as follows, viz.: "The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick-sewers, 5,320 feet of 18 inch, 3,420 feet of 15 inch, 19,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch pipes, all for the Western District. Also, for the Eastern District 4,850 lineal feet of brick-sewers, 5,950 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch pipes." After reading the foregoing, I hope Mr. A. will not persist in denying that it was his intention to use 9-inch pipes in the construction of said work, and I must be permitted to express my gratification in learning that he has discovered that the 9-inch pipes are entirely too small to answer the purpose, and that he has, as I am led to infer, altered his plans of the work, and that I am not entirely destitute of a hope that he may make other important changes which will prove equally beneficial to the citizens of Brooklyn. In this connection permit me to call the attention of all who are interested to his remarks on the subject of brick sewers contained in his reply to me in the *New York Times* of July 2, and compare the same with the language of the advertisement above given, which calls for the construction of 8,160 lineal feet of brick sewers, and for the use of 12,000 feet of 9-inch pipes, and draw their own conclusions as to the consistency of the position taken by him.

I had never supposed, until the scientific gentleman so kindly condescended to enlighten us, that the citizens of Brooklyn were so profoundly ignorant of their best interests, as to employ surveyors, engineers, and mechanics so perfectly incompetent to perform the various duties required of them as Mr. A. intimates, when he says that "none of the sewers of this City are built on a correct principle nor in a proper manner." I have therefore no doubt but what the community in general, and his professional brethren in particular, will duly appreciate the hint so kindly and ingeniously given, and profit thereby.

Relative to the inutility of the clay pipes mentioned in my former article, and the action of Parliament upon the subject, Mr. A. admits that such was the case, and that it occurred in the town of Croyden, and that the sickness broke out after the completion of the sewerage works of the town. He also very ingeniously adds that it was not from their use that said sickness occurred, which I readily grant was the case, as it was not from their use, for if I am credibly informed they were so choked with filth that their use for the purpose of drainage was entirely out of the question—hence the alarming difficulty mentioned by me.

In conclusion, I wish to state that if the community have become so much enlightened upon this subject of sewers as to believe what Mr. A. has in substance stated, viz.: that it would be much better to adopt his plan and pay largely for it, than to have sewers made upon the old plan as a gratuity, or, to use his own language, "free of charge," then I have nothing further to say at present, than to express a hope that he will not permit himself to be influenced by any motives of a pecuniary character whereby he would be induced to use his position in advocating the adoption of the clay pipes for sewers, and to wish his system to work to the entire satisfaction of the whole community.
BROOKLYN, July 6, 1858. CHESTER BEDELL.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
Sewing Machines for	40
Sewing Machines for	50

C. H. WOOSTER,
No. 535 Broadway.

JENKS' JAPAN BLACKING.—A NEW AND valuable article of liquid blacking to clean kid and morocco shoes, for boat makers to clean new work, for India rubber shoes and cloth, for harness, trunks, carriage tops, iron ware, &c. It leaves a brilliant gloss without rubbing, and dries in three minutes. Price 25 cents a bottle. It is put up for the trade in 1 dozen boxes, and is for sale by the gallon or barrel by the manufacturer. S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring street.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14¼ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.
F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE—$100,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent Coupon Bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable in New-York in January and July.

The debt of Michigan is but $2,300,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,000,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds and for any further particulars, inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No 50 Exchange-place, New York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Funcke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 49 Ann-st., in said City of New York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.
H. A. SCHLEICHER, } Assignees of Koch & Co.
FREDERICK KONIG, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of twenty per cent on the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., on and after 3d inst.
J. N. PERKINS.

DUBUQUE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Road will be paid on presentation to the Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE seven per cent. Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, dated October 1, 1852, and redeemable July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that day, at the banking house of
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES purchased by E. A. BENEDICT,
No. 39 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 516 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th st. and 3d av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1858, at 10 o'clock, at the factory of H. Davenport, No. 393 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., by order of H. S. Rogers, Esq., assignee, the entire machinery for manufacturing and covering of "braided fabrics," with the machine and patent for cutting India rubber thread, &c. The machinery consists of the following articles, viz.: braid, cord, reeling, gas tubing, tagging, and spooling machines, spinning wheels, twisting and reeling jacks, &c.; also one of H. Davenport's patent machines for cutting India-rubber thread, patent milling loom, &c., together with the stock and fixtures belonging to the factory, embracing silk, worsted, cotton, rubber thread, &c. For full particulars, see auction column of the *Courier and Enquirer.*

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction. On THURSDAY, July 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 15th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858. STEPHEN WEART.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CENTRAL PARK Lots, under DANIEL T. WALDEN, referee, on the 7th day of July, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two lots on 57th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., 270 feet east of 6th av.

NEW-YORK TIMES FILE.—THE FOLLOWING numbers wanted to complete a file. Five cents per copy will be paid at this office. Nos. 1590, 1625, 1655, 1657, 1739, 1754, 1896, 1993, 1917, 1922, 1930.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 179 Atlantic-st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Second-av. Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will close on the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, and remain closed until July 7.
D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

HANOVER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Hanover Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 7. By order of the Board.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, at dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $200,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) July 2, 1858—dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after Thursday the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the People's Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 7th of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th instant until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 8th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have to day declared a semi-annual Dividend of twelve per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE R. R. CO., July 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal Bank and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the stockholders registered at the Agency in this City on and after Monday, August 2.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
No. 46 Exchange Place, New York, July 6, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand. THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the United States Fire Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER	$250,000.

Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct, FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!
SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost,
M. O. Roberts,	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott st.
Branch Office No. 11 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st.,
Writes at the REDUCED RATES, and will hereafter make a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. when the premium is paid to the parties insured, or their brokers or agents. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-STREET.—At an election held on the 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOHN W. KETCHAM,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,	M. STEPHENSON,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JACOB MILLER,
JOHN H. BOWIE,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON,	HARRISON HALL,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,	WILLIAM SIMPSON,
DAVID H. M'ALPIN,	JAMES L. STEWART,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,	JOHN PETTIGREW,
JOHN ROBINSON,	CHAS. D BAILEY,
THOMAS WALLACE,	JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM PEET,	A. S. SCRIBNER,
MERRIT H. SMITH, JR.,	W. H. ADAMS,
JOHN ASH,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JONATHAN PURDY,	JOSEPH ROSE,
GEORGE H. PURSER,	ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on the same day, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously reelected President and JOHN W. KETCHAM Vice-President. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,512,452 16
Average amount of Specie	346,663 05
Average amount of Circulation	193,139 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,164,475 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of July, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$390,776 17
Average amount of Specie	36,090 47
Average amount of Circulation	94,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	282,042 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of July, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$570,414 94
Average amount of Specie	129,698 04
Average amount of Circulation	97,559 20
Average amount of Deposits	465,443 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. PRICE, President of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. JAMES M. PRICE, President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.
E. J. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,086,882 59
Average amount of Specie	150,133 77
Average amount of Circulation	130,147 00
Average amount of Deposits	873,366 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$5,433,372 35
Average amount of Specie		4,015,439 87
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,956	
Average amount of Circulation	74,453	96,409 00
Average amount of Deposits		7,700,301 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 6th day of July, 1858.
IREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,261,782 09
Average amount of Specie	3,220,299 63
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,342,723 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

MEDICAL.

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK

Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. B. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) *and which are to be seen by every one:* viz.: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infalible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depot No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weakness, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evenings.

DR. E. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., when the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York-University Medical College, and the only graduate of that institution practicing in the above specialty in this City. As a proof of qualification, see his diploma in his office. Hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, be will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY W. JOHNSON and ANDREW FOSTER HIGGINS against WASHINGTON JACKSON and WASHINGTON JACKSON, Jr.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1858.
MAN & PARSONS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my26-law10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE OF APPLICATION, FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES NEWMANN, Insolvent: Notice first published May 12, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the effects of said insolvent, and he be discharged from his debts, &c.
EDW. FORBES TRAVIS,
Proctor for Petitioner, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
my12-law10wW*

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; Special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 36 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 22.
Cut this out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ELI MYGATT, JR., & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MYGATT retiring therefrom.
ELI MYGATT, JR.,
GEORGE MYGATT,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN INGRAHAM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO.
ELI MYGATT, JR.,
JOHN INGRAHAM,
WILLIAM E. MATHEWS,
HIRAM CHAPIN, JR.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. THOMAS HOWARD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers and JACOB J. BANTA, under the firm of BANTA, PANGBURN & SCOTT, in the business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in oils, &c., at No. 87 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, has been and is hereby dissolved.
CHARLES T. PANGBURN,
MARTIN A. SCOTT.
Dated New-York, July 3, 1858.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOW, COOK & POPE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by either of the undersigned.
JAMES W. LOW,
JOHN E. COOK,
THOS. J. POPE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of GASHERIE & DAVIS, for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing business, and will occupy the store No. 121 Chambers and No. 103 Reade-st.
GEO. W. GASHERIE formerly Gasherie & Waller,
W. H. DAVIS, late Fenton, Lee & Co.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of WILLIAM BARTON & CO., as manufacturers and importers of Sheffield cutlery and hardware, will hereafter be continued under the style of BARTON & SCOTT, No. 18 Cliff-st. WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858. JOHN H. SCOTT.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice, at private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatel, silk plush and haircloth, a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier-mirrors, marble-top etagere, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads, and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house, No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A small private family, about leaving the country, would dispose of their furniture at a great reduction from cost; it is all of very best makers, and been but one year in careful use. No. 53 West 41st st., 2d door west of 7th-av.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.
City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

MONROE'S REMAINS.

THE RECEPTION AT RICHMOND.

Governor Wise's Address.

CEREMONIES INCIDENT TO RE-INTERMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 5, 1858.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE arrived here at 8½ o'clock this morning, and were received by an immense throng on the wharves, including the military of Richmond.

The Governor and Mayor went on board immediately, and were introduced to the guests.

The remains were taken from the *Jamestown* by the pall-bearers, and placed in an open hearse drawn by six white horses, the bands playing a dirge in the meantime.

The procession moved at 11½ o'clock.

The flags of the public buildings, shipping, &c., were at half mast; many buildings were draped in mourning. Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled during the entire march.

The steamer *Ericsson* was progressing finely on her voyage up the James River, when, at 2 o'clock last night, she ran aground at a place melodiously named Goose Hill Flats. The Captain of the *Jamestown* hailed the *Ericsson* shortly after the arrangement had been entered into by which the former was to proceed slowly while the *Ericsson* followed in her wake, and told Captain LOWBER that it would be inconvenient for him to pursue the arrangement further. A parley ensued, the pilot on board the *Ericsson* said he could carry her safely up the river, and the *Jamestown* proceeded rapidly on her course. It was but a short time after that the *Ericsson* came to a dead halt. Every persuasion was used to induce her to proceed further, but without avail. Here was a fix. Goose Hill Flats is 27 miles below City Point, where the regiment was to be transferred to a smaller boat, and proceed thence to Richmond. For more than two hours the officers and crew labored in vain to put the vessel in motion again. The officers and soldiers were anticipating that they would have to give up their contemplated participation in the Monroe obsequies, when happily a small steamer hove in sight, which, on nearer approach, proved to be the *Glen Cove*, (formerly of New-York,) with the Committee of the Virginia authorities on board. They had feared what had happened, and learning on their arrival at City Point that the *Ericsson* was not in sight, they immediately steamed down the river to meet her. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Col. Geo. W. Munford, Secretary of State of the Commonwealth, Judge Wm. W. Crump, Wm. H. Hackshall, David J. Saunders, Richard O. Haskins, Larkie W. Glazebrook, Roscoe B. Heath, Dr. F. W. Radder, Chas. W. Purcell and Col. Thos. B. Bigger. The *Glen Cove* was laid alongside of the *Ericsson*. The men on the latter vessel were mustered and then the Committee went on board. Col. MUNFORD, the Chairman, addressed Col. DURYEE in words of welcome.

Col. DURYEE said in reply,—In behalf of the Seventh Regiment I thank you for this generous and cordial reception. We feel we are indeed in the hands of our warm-hearted brethren of the South. We are honored in being permitted to escort the remains of one of Virginia's most illustrious sons,—one who attained the highest distinction that can be conferred by a free people,—the soldier, patriot and statesman. May his devotion to his country and fidelity to the Union animate the breast of every American. Again accept my thanks for this hearty welcome, which will ever be remembered with feelings of the most lively pleasure by the National Guard.

The regiment was speedily put on board of the steamboat, and she started up the river, leaving the *Ericsson* still immovable. The rest of the voyage to Richmond was accomplished in five hours, and at 10 o'clock the *Glen Cove* arrived at her deck. The shore was lined with people, salutes were fired,—as they had been at City Point on the river. As soon as the steamboat hove in sight, the military were drawn up to receive the Seventh Regiment,—they had been awaiting the National Guard under arms since 6 o'clock in the morning.

The *Jamestown*, meantime, had arrived at 8 o'clock the same morning with the remains, committees and guests on board. She had stopped at Norfolk, as she usually does, and the Committee were invited ashore, there received by Mayor LAMB, the authorities and military, hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. MYERS, the Marshal of the procession, and went aboard again well pleased with their treatment at Norfolk. When the Seventh Regiment landed it was assigned a position on the right of the line already formed, and soon after the procession started. It consisted of several companies of soldiery composing the Viriginia Volunteers, commanded by COL. THOS. P. AUGUST, and a portion of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment, under command of Col. JOHN H. RICHARDSON, a hearse, in which were the remains, drawn by six white horses, the Seventh Regiment as a guard of honor, the pall-bearers, the members of the Virginia State Government and the City authorities of Richmond, distinguished guests and others in carriages. Three miles they marched to Hollywood Cemetery. As they started a shower began to fall, and they were all pretty well moistened by it, but the sun soon came out, scorching the very sand beneath their feet, and many melted out of the procession long before they were ordered to dissolve. Along the route the streets were crowded, many of the public buildings and private houses were draped for the occasion; some bore mottoes complimenting the National Guards and the State they came from, and expressing their regard for MONROE. At the cemetery the National Guard formed in a circle around the grave, and a platform erected near it upon which the distinguished persons present were seated, and the coffin, placed in a pine box, was lowered into the grave. Then GOV. WISE came forward and addressed the multitude, which, in very large numbers, was assembled on every side. He said the General Assembly of the State of Virginia had resolved that the remains of JAMES MONROE, one of the best of her sons, should be removed to his native soil, to mingle dust with her dust, ashes with her ashes. In view of the long life of the soldier, patriot and statesman, he was not permitted to be silent. His leader, his better, his master, who was unrivaled, stood alone among the great men of the earth—WASHINGTON—was the great one whose stamp none other could equal, but JEFFERSON, MONROE and MADISON supported him. Gov. WISE presented a view of the principal events in the life of MONROE. He ascended almost from the ranks through various diplomatic grades to be President of the United States, and then at the next step descended to the ranks of the people, and became again a simple justice of the peace. At last, old and infirm, the great man sought repose in the state of his adoption, where he had married, and where all his affections centered. But though he filled many places of public trust, and was paid in his lifetime, $400,000 from the public treasury, he left public life impoverished and in debt, not to his country, but for what he had obtained for her good. He was one of the first men in the country who engaged in the system of African Colonization, which, in spite of all that had been said against it, he believed, would yet give back to Africa her children, civilized and improved. The first Black Republic was called after him, Monrovia.

The Governor complimented the Empire State, in which MONROE had died, and which had sent its elite corps to Richmond, now, when Virginia, having permitted his remains to lie for awhile in New-York, desired that they should be brought home to repose with her. He dwelt upon the tendency of such reunions of citizens from different parts of the country to allay sectional jealousies. It seemed as if the bones of MONROE were disinterred to remind them of the unity.

Rev. CHARLES H. REED of New-York (Presbyterian,) then performed the funeral services, after which the soldiers, fatigued with their day's duties, marched to the large mill of Messrs. WARWICK and BARKSDALE, where, in a hall that would accommodate perhaps 2,500 persons, a collation was prepared for them by the citizens and soldiery. It is too late to send you an account of that to day. C.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 6.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	101¼	300 Erie Railroad	17½
3,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	91½	50 do.....b60	17½
1,000 do	91¼	600 do	17⅝
500 N. Carolina St.6s	95	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	26⅝
1,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	150 do	26¾
10,000 do.....c	84⅞	50 do.....s30	26¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR.6s	89	100 Reading R. R....s30	45
2,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R.7s	99¼	300 do.....s3	45¼
2,000 M. C. R.R. 8p. ct. 1st m. s. f. c't. bs.	94	100 do.....s30	45⅛
1,000 Mich. S. S. Fd bs	64	200 do	45⅞
16,000 LaC.&M. l. g. bs.	33¾	600 do	46
10,000 do.....s30	33¼	500 do.....s10	46
5,000 do.....s30	33	500 do.....s30	45¾
6 Bk of State of N. Y.	100¾	100 Har. R. R.	9⅞
27 Bank of Commerce	100¾	225 M. S. & N. In. R.R.	21¾
20 Park Bank	101	200 do	22
10 Penn. Coal Co	74¾	100 do	22⅛
120 do	75	15 do	22¼
50 Del.&H.Canal Co.s60	98	360 do.....b30	22¼
71 N. Y. Central R. R.	82¾	30 Panama Railroad	102¾
600 do.....s60	82¼	207 Ga. & Chi. R. R	86
200 do.....s15	82¾	50 do.....b30	86
100 do.....s30	82¾	100 do.....s30	86
100 do.....s60	82½	7 do	86½
550 do	82⅞	11 do	87
30 do	83	300 Cleve.& Tol. R.R.s3	33¼
280 do.....s60	82⅞	220 Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	74½
150 do.....s10	83⅛	50 do	74¾
450 do.....s3	83¼	250 do.....s30	74½
400 do.....s10	83¼	400 do.....s60	74½
100 do.....s60	83	150 do.....s30	74¾
100 do	83⅜	100 do.....b30	75
144 M. S. & N. I. p. s.	43	260 do	75
50 do	43¼	100 do.....b60	75
		50 Mil. & Miss. R R.	20

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	92	65 Mich. So. & N.Ind.R.	22
4,000 do	92½	20 M S & N.Ia pref Stk	43
5,000 LaC.&M. L.G.Bds	33¾	15 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20¼
78 Bank State N. Y.	101	150 do	20
100 Penn. Coal Co.	75	70 Panama Railroad	102½
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R s30	83	50 Gal. & Chi. R R.	86½
50 do	83¼	100 Clev. & Tol RR.b60	33
50 Erie Railroad	17½	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	74¾
200 Reading R. R....s30	45	100 La Cross & Mil. R.R	6½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$15,000 Hud. Riv. R. 7s	64	20 Firemen's Ins. Co.	144
2,000 Hud R.R. con.bs.	62	60 Brunswick City Stk.	63
3,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	52	100 Am. Coal Co.	$7.87½
3,000 La C. & Mil. R 7s	30	10 Am. Ex. Bank	104⅝
5,000 Virginia 6s	93	20 Manhattan Bank	133½
3,000 Cal. 7s	86	10 Metropolitan Bank	104½
5,000 City of Wat'tn 8s	35	20 New World F. In. Co.	104¼
4,600 Del.&R. Canal 6s	80	30 Gallatin F. In. Co.	91
30 Mechs. Bk. Ass'n.	95	50 Safeguard F. In. Co.	30¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank	104¾	10 W., F. & Co's Ex.	66
30 Nation 1 F. In. Co.	180	20 N. Y. & Harlem R.	10
10 Gallatin F. In. Co.	91		

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 6—P. M.

After the holiday of Monday, the business at the Stock Exchange was resumed this morning with an improved tone to the dealings, and before the close of the early session the advance on the leading shares was made equal to 1@1½ ⅌ cent. as compared with the closing prices of last week. There was quite an active demand for New-York Central, Reading and Rock Island, and with this the Western list generally sympathized. The top rates for New-York Central were 83¼@83⅜, Galena 87, Rock Island 75, and Reading 46 ⅌ cent. There was less animation at the Afternoon Board, and part of the advance of the morning was finally lost. The tendency and sensitiveness of the market to a recovery in prices are more remarked upon on the Street, and probably give more uneasiness to the *Bear* account, from the circumstance that no combined *Bull* movement develops itself in the general dealings. The inference is not an unreasonable one, that the lines of *short* contracts in most of the leading stocks was greatly enlarged through the dull months of May and June, and as these contracts fall in, the indisposition of real holders to sell, except at a decided advance, is made manifest through the difficulty of delivering transfers. The large difference paid last week for the use of about 3,000 shares in Reading certificates, is an example in point. These borrowed certificates, so freely employed for a day or two to ease up the deliveries, have been absorbed; the price of the Stock has advanced; the short line increased, and the transfers again rendered close and difficult. It is equally evident that New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena have been heavily oversold in the same way upon a limited supply of actual certificates. The *short* sellers of Galena have gone upon the assumption, without even the show of warrant from any officer of the concern, here or at Chicago, that there will be no August dividend. The actual holders of the Stock, feeling the contrary assurance, have, of course, declined to assist the movement. The recovery in New-York Central is assisted by the general impression, said to be founded upon one or two private conferences between Mr. CORNING and Mr. MORAN, that the misunderstandings between this Company and the Erie are in a fair way for at least partial adjustment. The State list was steady to-day, but without much activity. Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal shares were firm. La Crosse Land Grants active, closing 33¾ ⅌ cent. There is a good request, but without bringing forward offers to sell, for the City Bank and Avenue Road stocks. Bank of Commerce brought 100¾ ex dividend, Panama shares 102½ ex dividend.

The *Persia* sails for Liverpool at noon to-morrow. The intervention of the holiday hurried up business for this market to-day. The remittances being somewhat important on account of the 1st July dividends. Bills on London were in request at 109½ ⅌ cent., and at the close of 'Change hour, some of the leading bankers, after selling heavily in the forenoon, declined drawing at this rate. The closing quotation was called 109½@109¾. Francs were without alteration, f5.12½ to the dollar. The export demand for Specie continues very moderate for July. The present shipment was reported half a million, at 3 o'clock. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $375,000 over its current receipts; reducing the balance to $4,795,580. The further sum of $200,000 went to Washington by express.

The remaining City Bank returns having been rendered this morning, we correct the recapitulation of the statement of Saturday last, July 3, in conformity with the ultimate footings. The changes are not important. The Bank of Commerce return reduces the Specie gain about $300,000. The gain in the other items is slightly enhanced by the correction.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 4, 1857.	July 3, 1858.	June 26, 1858.
Capital	$62,859,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	115,034,388	119,812,407	118,823,401
Specie	12,837,346	33,830,232	31,948,089
Circulation	8,901,590	7,458,190	7,215,689
Gross Deposits	98,834,583	106,803,210	101,961,682
Exchanged	33,447,001	17,267,927	15,825,983
Undrawn	65,387,582	89,535,283	86,135,699
In Sub-Treasury	10,317,059	5,819,988	7,461,599

The Wilmington and Zanesville Railway is one of the Ohio roads which were built in advance of the trade of the country through which it passes, and more unfortunately in competition with one or two parallel lines. Its length is 131 miles, leaving the Ohio Central line at Zanesville, and running south through the counties of Muskingum, Fairfield, Pickaway, &c., to the line of the Little Miami Road at Morrow. To the present report the

Construction cost is		$3,777,004
Equipment		356,941
Total original expenditure		$4,133,945
Add for support of interest account		593,375
Repairs, expenses, &c., over earnings		659,442
Total		$5,386,762
Represented by		
First Mortgage of	$1,300,000	
Second	574,000	
Third and Income	308,500	
Unfunded Debt	499,564	
Overdue Interest	333,022	3,115,086
Leaving, as represented by stock		$2,271,676

The gross business of the line last year, was only $1,700 per mile, or $223,506 in all; and such were the embarrassments of the concern, the poor condition of the equipment and discouraging nature of the business altogether, that this inadequate traffic yielded net but $30,288. The further payment of interest, even upon the First Mortgage, under such circumstances, seemed hopeless, and proceedings are now in progress for the foreclosure of this mortgage. The principal of $1,300,000 is equal to about $10,000 per mile, at which cost the road might, perhaps, under a new and efficient organization, be made to pay. But the Second Bondholders, desirous of saving something from the wreck, recently sent a commission to the West, to examine into the affairs of the concern, and singular to say, this commission propose as the basis for a new organization, $3,000,000, including a further expenditure for the extension of the line to Glendale, near Cincinnati, so as to make the work independent of the Little Miami Road. To meet this programme the following scaling process is supported by or on behalf of this interest:

1st mortgage $1,300,000, reduced to 80 cents in the dollar	$1,040,000
2d mortgage $574,000, reduced to 65 cents in the dollar	373,100
3d mortgage Inc. and Floating debt $908,064, reduced to 40 cents in the dollar	363,225
Overdue interest on bonds 333,022, reduced to 50 cents in the dollar	166,511
Capital stock $2,271,676, reduced to 25 cents in the dollar	567,919
New stock at par for the extension	339,245
New 1st mortgage bond	150,000
Total capital of Co., including extension	$3,000,000

It is not at all reasonable that the first mortgagees should listen to this proposition. Indeed we hear that it has been unconditionally rejected. There seems no inducement under existing circumstances and the state of the legal proceedings for forelosuree, to sacrifice 20 ⅌ cent. of their principal to become common partners in the new and doubtful programme of $3,000,000. Nor do we believe the proposition to be such as the Ohio parties, in interest, ought to ask of their first bondholders. Nor is the proposed sacrifice called for in order to continue in form the claim of *all* parties upon the future of the road. This object would be equally accomplished, and with more justice to the good faith and integrity of the original mortgage, by another basis of settlement, which if we mistake not has been suggested, to something like the following purport:

First—The first mortgage bonds to be extended for ten years from date of their maturity, provided the interest on same shall be punctually paid after two years from the date hereof. The overdue coupons on same, and coupons to mature up to and including 1st Nov., 1860, to be exchanged for preferred stock, bearing 7 ⅌ cent. interest, and no debt to be incurred which would take precedence of the preferred stock.

Second—The second mortgage bonds and overdue coupons on same to be exchanged for stock at par.

Third—The third mortgage bonds and income bonds to be exchanged at 10 cents on the dollar for stock; and whenever such bonds are held as collaterals for debts due from the Company, said bonds shall be surrendered, and stocks taken for such debts at ten per cent. on the amount of same, no interest to be allowed on either such debt, or said third mortgage or income bonds.

Fourth—All certificates of stock to be canceled, and one per cent of the amount of same to be reissued to the various holders of such certificates.

Fifth—The moneys advanced by parties in New-York and Baltimore specifically to pay the interest in May, 1856, shall be refunded to them out of first net earnings of the road after Nov., 1860.

Sixth—The proper details and legal forms for carrying out these propositions to be arranged by Messrs. FRED. A. LANE and HENRY STANBERRY.

Seventh—Nothing herein contained shall operate as in any way a stay of proceedings in the suit now pending to foreclose the first and second mortgage of said Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Company.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company for the month of June ultimo, are $102,000. This amount is about $16,000 less than for the corresponding month of last year—and the falling off is attributed to the interruption of freight and travel by the late freshets at the West.

MICHIGAN STATE DEBT—JULY, 1858.

Old debt—Adjusted Bonds due 1863	$1,722,685
Bonds of 1863, original issue	177,000
State Prison Bonds 1859, '60	60,000
Loan of 1858, in renewal, and due 1878	216,000
Temporary Loan	50,000
Unadjusted Bonds of old debt	100,000
Total debt	$2,325,685

Part of the new loan of 1858 is now on sale in this city—see advertisement of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place—and we embrace the occasion to give a corrected statement of the entire present indebtedness of Michigan. The Public Debt, under the Constitution of the State, cannot be changed except in renewal or to supply deficiencies of revenue. The public domain, about seven millions acres, is pledged to the redemption of the debt. The total amount, it will be noticed, is quite inconsiderable, as compared with the resources of the State. The only drawback upon the high credit and good faith of Michigan—and it is one of which her foreign creditors have in years past seriously complained—is the traditional taint which grew out of the adjustment of her Bonds pledged with or negotiated through the Morris Canal and Banking Company. The position assumed was, that the State was responsible to third parties only to the amount of money borrowed through or received from the Canal Company, and not to the full sum of the Bonds pledged and subsequently misused by the Company. Upon this basis the debt was finally adjusted.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	June 26.	June 19.	June 26.	June 19.
Citizens' Bank	2,800,830	2,897,538	2,083,059	1,951,459
Canal Bank	602,884	631,688	827,313	916,245
Louisiana	1,625,736	1,668,960	1,917,686	1,928,558
Louisiana State	2,962,023	2,983,847	2,929,489	2,968,754
Mech. & Trad.	433,650	387,442	490,934	556,098
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,323,067	1,123,101	398,840	529,122
Southern Bank	148,666	153,152	278,748	189,204
Union Bank	733,259	720,287	643,115	393,926
Bk. of J. Robb	239,089	247,116	335,223	247,277
Crescent City	920,083	957,735	191,590	212,412
Bank of America	601,697	603,263	327,083	315,842
Total	12,390,984	12,374,123	10,423,080	10,208,897
	Increase....$16,861		Increase...$214,183	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	June 26.	June 19.	June 26.	June 19.
Citizens' Bank	2,363,545	2,338,215	3,431,096	3,394,276
Canal Bank	756,805	723,750	868,532	931,676
Louisiana	974,249	918,829	3,172,092	3,288,895
Louisiana State	1,616,040	1,603,990	4,366,754	4,421,605
Mech. & Traders'	191,145	192,780	735,057	805,832
Bk. of N. Orleans	437,900	409,640	825,438	884,919
Southern Bank	193,430	199,165	340,291	251,060
Union Bank	618,850	577,260	851,572	697,560
Bank of J. Robb	341,140	348,435	334,589	364,187
Crescent City	137,575	139,380	217,998	250,789
Bank of America	192,355	194,400	532,715	542,146
Total	7,823,034	7,643,844	15,676,134	15,832,885
	Increase...$179,190		Decrease...$156,751	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	June 26.	June 19.	June 26.	June 19.
Citizens' Bank	1,636,106	1,720,175	284,760	205,444
Canal Bank	1,867,834	1,784,429	121,094	103,868
Louisiana	1,813,596	1,885,460	346,272	460,841
Louisiana State	754,126	781,631	113,856	127,896
Mech & Traders	265,661	324,719	31,586	33,911
Bk. New-Orleans	358,883	520,142	73,487	55,288
Southern Bank	845,298	895,032	—	—
Union Bank	424,905	497,251	28,402	62,572
Bank of J. Robb	185,588	236,162	27,827	63,557
Crescent City	9,917	18,574	6,781	4,350
Bank of America	8,864	6,385	—	—
Total	8,110,778	8,719,860	1,034,017	1,117,727
	Decrease..$609,082		Decrease .$83,710	

A committee has been appointed by the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to adjust and settle all claims against the Company.

The Merchants Insurance Company have declared a semi-adnual dividend of (15) fifteen ⅌ cent., and retain a surplus of nearly $100,000 after its payment.

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency....30c. ⅌ 100	@ ⅜	Illinois and Wis.	1@1¼
New-England and New-Jer. 15c. ⅌ 100	@ ¼	Virginia	⅝@ ¾
Phil.& Balt.15c. ⅌ 100	@ ¼	Michigan	—@1
Interior Penna.	⅝@ ¾	Tennessee	2¾@3
Interior Maryland	½@ ⅝	Free Ind	—@1¼
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind.and Missouri.	⅝@ ¾	La. and Mobile	—@ ½
South Carolina & Georgia	⅞@1	Canada	½@ ⅝
North Carolina	1 @1¼	Assorted packages N. Y. State,	¼ discount.
		Assorted packages N. Eng. States,	⅛ disc't.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	89	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia....buying	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore.......buying	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston..........buying	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati......buying	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago.........buying	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis.......buying	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans....buying	½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ⅌ £	$4 87
Bank of France Notes ⅌ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Gold.	Buying.	
Mexican Dollars	1 05@	—	Sovereigns	4 85@	4 87
Spanish Dollars	1 08@1	10	Twenty Francs	3 85@	3 86
Five Franc Pcs	97@	—	Ten Thaler pcs.	7 85@	—
French Crowns	1 10@	—	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@	—
German Crowns	1 08@	—	Spanish Doubl's.	16 25@	16 40
Prussian Thalers	71@	—	Patriot Doubl's.	15 50@	15 65
English Silver	4 80@	—	Gold Am. Old	6 ⅌ c. pm.	
Old Am. Half Dls.	1 04@	—	Bk. of England Notes	4 87@	—
Old Am. Qr. Dls.	1 02½@	—			
Spanish Qrs, each.	23@	—			
Spanish ⅛ and 1-16th ⅌ oz.	1 22	—			

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,126,230	$1,112,879	$1,286,382
Previously reported	37,932,831	37,471,019	31,287,017
Since Jan. 1	$39,159,061	$38,583,898	$32,573,399

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment

By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

☞ $100,000 NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. STOCK, due 1868, interest payable quarterly.

$100,000 United States Treasury, Notes, 4¾ per cents., for sale in amounts to suit by

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 6.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital stock	$32,243,550
Loans and discounts	55,808,500
Specie	9,104,500
Amount due from other Banks	6,357,400
Amount due to other Banks	8,089,000
Deposits	21,570,800
Circulation	6,313,000

Real Estate—TUESDAY, July 6.

By order of Referee. Mr. P. R. WILKINS sold a house and lot on the north side of Fourth-street, No. 605, 263.4¾ feet west of Avenue D, 24.9¼x96 2-10 feet, three stories, brick, high stoop, a tenement house and a tenement neighborhood, but easily rented; bought by JOHN E. HOCH for $6,300.

Also, by the same, the following leasehold property on the north side of Second-street, 120 feet east of Avenue A, known as No. 160, being a four story brick-house and lot, 23x105.11 feet, a tenement house and a tenement neighborhood; bought by BARTLHABER HULBNER for $5,800. Both of the above were a partition sale.

Messrs. BROWNE and NICHOLS sold, under foreclosure of the Republican Fire Insurance Company, against HAMILTON NESBITT, THEODORE MARTINE, CHAS. LENT and others, a four-story brick tenement house and lot, north side of Twenty-ninth-street, 64 feet west of Seventh-avenue, lot 19x60 feet, for $2,860. On the opposite corner are blacksmiths shops, refuse lumber yards, &c.

Everything now appears to be in a state of masterly inactivity, except patriotism and quicksilver, which have been so active for some days past, as greatly to interfere with all voluntary sales of real estate.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	45	15	—
Flour, bbls	10,335	616	2,229
Wheat, bushels	50,334	—	290
Corn, bushels	9,059	—	—
Rye, bushels	1,214	—	—
Malt, bushels	4,392	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	40	252	140
Whisky, bbls	192	54	25

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Opens quietly, with sales reported, to-day, of only 500 bales at uniform quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10½
Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12½
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market opens rather more firmly for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The supply is moderate, especially of desirable brands, which are in fair request, chiefly for home use. The export inquiry is improving gradually. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ⅌ bbl.	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 90
Fancy Ohio	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian is unsettled; sales 600 bbls. in lots, at from $4 20@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. **Rye Flour** is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand and closes at uniform prices. Sales 35,000 bushels, including ordinary white Canadian, at $1 03; fair white Michigan, $1 10; Milwaukee Club, 89c.@90c.; inferior Chicago Spring, 80c.; and prime white Southern, $1 28@$1 29 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good request, and sound lots, which are scarce, are held with more firmness. Sales 45,000 bushels at 66c @76c. for very inferior to fair mixed Western; 84c. for a lot of very choice mixed Western two years old; 77c.@80c. for White; and 83c.@84c. for Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. A strictly prime lot of Yellow would bring more. Rye has been purchased to the amount of 4,100 bushels, in lots, at 70c. ⅌ bushel, delivered. Barley had not varied. Oats are in request and are doing better. Western, 46c.@47c.; State, 45c @46c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware at 41c.@45c.; Southern, 35c.@42c. ⅌ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the annexed statement of the export of the leading kind of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic Ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1857:

To Great Britain and Ireland.

From.	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	July 1, 1858	639,395	4,591,081	1,709,107
New-Orleans	June 19, 1858	255,608	503,627	841,793
Philadelphia	June 24, 1858	89,634	160,977	460,739
Baltimore	June 24, 1858	91,572	204,238	250,197
Boston	June 25, 1858	3,667	—	8,920
Other Ports	June 18, 1858	22,591	128,597	3,920
Total, from Sept 1, 1857		1,102,467	5,578,520	3,274,676
To about same period, 1857		840,583	7,158,439	4,581,084
To about same period, 1856		1,208,060	5,103,353	6,205,538
To about same period, 1855		135,317	194,225	5,703,203
To the Continent.				
From New-York, to June 22,'58.		83,194	112,252	10,651
From other Ports to latest date.		160,203	141,527	6,030

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Detroit, week ending:

	June 26.	July 3.
Flour, bbls	6,935	7,748
Wheat, bushels	17,162	20,744
Corn, bushels	2,505	9,363
Oats, bushels	2,833	12,391

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at strengthening rates. Sales 800 bbls. in lots at $16 50 for Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Clear; $16 for thin Mess; $15 90 for prime Mess; $15 75 for sour Mess; and $13 45 @$13 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats are in demand and are steady at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5⅜c.@5¾c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Lard is improving. Sales 230 tcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11⅛c. for Western and 10c. for Soft City ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request at strengthening rates; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef. $19@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c. @22c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 250 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been limited, to-day, at unchanged prices. Sales 535 hhds., in lots, chiefly Cuba, within a range of from 6c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Sugar in Boston, July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Cuba brown, boxes	22,456	14,496
Cuba Muscavado, hhds	12,540	3,935
Manila, bags	none.	4,821
Calcutta, bags	none.	4,483

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 23c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include Flour, 1s. 7½d.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 4d.@4½d. in bulk, and 5d., in ship's bags; also 200 bbls. Resin, at 2s., and 150 tcs. Beef at 3s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; and 400 bbls. Bone Dust at 1s. 9d. For Glasgow, 7,000 bush. Grain at 6½d.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 900 bbls. at $4 12 for extra Wisconsin; $4 25 for do. Ohio and Canada; $4 45 @$4 50 for double extra. WHEAT lower; sales 40,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 62c. for inferior; 65c. @68c. for good to prime; 3,000 bushels white Canadian at $1 01. CORN lower; sales 33,000 bushels at 47c. for warm; 58c.@59c. for sound mixed; 62½c. for prime white Illinois. OATS lower; sales 11,000 bushels at 37c.@37½c. WHISKY quiet and steady. FREIGHTS quite firm, at 10c.@10½c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake imports in the 72 hours ending at noon*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 90,000 bushels Corn; 88,000 bushels Oats. *Canal exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn; 27,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6—6 P. M.

Nothing doing in the FLOUR or GRAIN markets to-day, beyond some sales of CORN at 70c. for fair Western Mixed, afloat. No tows to New-York last evening. In the Cattle market BEEVES fell off full ½c. from last week's prices. The range for live weight being 3¾c.@4¼c. Quality not up to last week's average. SHEEP dull; prices irrgular and very light. Sales of fat HOGS very dull at 4c.@4½c., live weight. No market for stores. Receipts light, much under last week's.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT lower; sales 20,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 73c.@74c., mostly at outside prices. CORN quiet. OATS without material changes; sales 70,000 bushels at 40c., afloat. FREIGHTS steady at 27c.@28c. on Flour; 7¾c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—80,000 bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Barley; 17,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bushels Corn; 25,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 6.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at 63c. CORN, a declining tendency. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—46,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—28,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts to-day*—3,800 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 106,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 6.

FLOUR firm at $3 90@$4@$4 25. WHEAT 60c. @75c. for Red, and 80c.@95c. for White. WHISKY advanced to 21c. MESS PORK fair demand; sales 200 bbls. at $14@$14 75@$14 87½—generally held at $15. BACON dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 6.

FLOUR quiet; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $4 25@$4 62½. WHEAT quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels Red at $1 04, and White at $1 15. CORN buoyant; sales of 4,500 bushels Yellow at 78c. COFFEE firm at 11½c. @11¾c. WHISKY is scarce at 24c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 6.

FLOUR and WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN market dull for white, but brisk for yellow at 76c @77c. WHISKY is firm at 22c.@23c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 14
City of Washing'n.	New-York	Liverpool	July 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	July 15
Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 17

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
City of Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	June 26
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 30
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July 3
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July 4
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Jno. Runnett, Edw. Hopkins, lady, infant and nurse; J. W. Stoddard, lady and four servants; Miss Helen Stoddard. Miss Bella Stoddard, J. J. Stoddard, H. M. Stoddard, Miss Emma Bowne, Miss S. Bowne. Miss Georgia Bowne and servant, Dr. A. F. Bowne, Jno. Swindlehurst, E. R. Blaker, Thos. J. Naylor, lady, three children and servant; Miss S. Leigh. Mrs. Geo. H. Clark, two children and nurse; Mrs. Risley, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Barton. Mrs. McGowan, W. L. Tyler. Hy. Wolfe and lady, J. W. Brocklebank and lady. Mrs. L. Brocklebank and three children. P. Warner. lady and servant; A. L. Rowley and lady, Capt. S. S. Wood, Wm. Belden, J. Burnside. C. V. Boss, C. A. Lyons, S. Rosenthall, Geo. Gordon, A. H. Gordon, F. A. Fisher, H. W. Schroder, W. E. Rayder, Chas. Gordon, W. E. Wheeler, B. A. Congleton, A. H. Fox, Jos. Harrison. Robt. Laidlaw, F. Smith, S. B. Brown and lady, R. N. Swift. Chas. Delanor, C. Cannon, W. G. Robinson, Miss Bella Wray, Miss Frank Hertz, Miss L. A. Elliot, Mrs Georgia Sherman, the Rev. S. French, Miss French, Mch. Cruger, lady, four children and servant; J. A. Sullivan, Hy. Cowles, G. M. Cohen, A. Smith, S. Apple. Dr. Charters, H. Taft and lady, E. M. Dawson C. H Wright and son, Chas. Wright and lady, Mrs. Daggett, J. B. Campbell and lady, and 31 in steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Willington and servant. F. D Fanning, E. D. Brown, J G Gibbin, S. Watson, W. F. Barrett, E. R. Carroll, Miss Tilden, Miss Phillips, Mrs. A. Hasel, Miss Hasel, Geo. B. Weston. Hon. A. Hasel, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson. Dr. W. G. Holt, J. T. Vinot, lady and child. Mrs. Leonard, Mrs Mudger, Mr. and Mrs Force, Mrs. Parker and servants, Mrs. White, infant and servant Hon. M. C. Mordecai and lady, Miss Mordecai, J. R. Mordecai Miss E. Mordecai, Miss J. Mordecai, Miss Minnie Mordecai, J. E. Mixer, Miss Lowndale, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Johnson, Mrs. O. L. Keen. W. F. Dodge, W. M. Richards, T. F. Hersey, C. Pratt. E. Jones, D K. Dodge, J. Ela, J. Miller. J. Watson, W. Stewart, M. Smith, D. C. Fuller—22 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—C. M. Connolly and lady, B. D. Burley, E. A. Conkling, lady and daughter; W. P. Atkinson and lady. Paul Atkinson, Miss Atkinson, R. F. Durrin, Col. G. W. Bolling, Wm. H. Robbins, David Dunlop. E. C. Johnson, N. Carson, R. H. Allen, T. Vandegrift. A. H, Wood. G. B, Cooper, A. D. Cazaux. H. M. Curtis, F. G. Weeks. E. Duforessiers. C. A. Pomeroy, Wm. H. Shiverich, T. C. Farrabee and lady. Ralph Clark and daughter, Mrs. Dearborne. Mrs. M. Kennon, Mr. E. C. Dornin, Mr. A. B. Hester, Mrs. C. A. Starke. Mrs. McPherson. Mrs. K. Foster, Mrs. W C. Rowland and son, Miss Higgins and servant, Mr. Mallett, lady, three children and servant; Mrs. G. T. Wallace and two children.

In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool—Mrs Williams, Mr. Weber, Mrs. Butler. son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs Westherbill and 2 children. Mr. Calves, Mr. Siveron, Mr. Ferle and friend, Mr. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes. Mr. Morcomb, Mr. Kirnan, Mr. Hinde, Miss Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr Hart, Mrs. Lawrence and 2 children. Mr. Reid and wife, Miss Herbert. Mrs. Staple and 3 children. Mr. Beck, Mrs. Franklin, Mr, Beare, Mr. Marsh, wife and child, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Kingon, Mr. Soar, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Maleson, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, 2 children and servant, Capt. Barrie. Miss Koues, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Elmero, Mr and Mrs Laws and 6 children, Messrs. Tyng. Tidcombe, Hugill, Foote, Thompson, Kirkwood, Edgar. Miles. Bykorreki, Wheeler, Dwight, Ward, Moir, Hess, Cabot, Watson, Gallimore, Durison, Roberts, Dustin, Knevitts, and 207 in steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—J. R. Cheves and lady, the Rev. J. Pierpont. Edward Taylor. Edward Cheves, the Rev. C. A. Farley, A. Carrol, Miss Mary Cheves, Mrs. J. Brooks. Miss Annie Brooks, Geo Robertson and lady. J. H. Scudder. Major Murray H. M S. England, Henry H. Faber. Edward Baker. Geo. St. Croix, E. S. Pomeroy, Mrs. H. J. Dickerson. Mrs. Sherlock. Mrs. Redfield, Capt. Wm. Crabtree and lady. Mrs. I. Ells, Geo. Ells, Miss E. Ells, Miss Sarah Warren, Mrs. B. P. Brown, Miss Brown, Thos. C. Spillette, England; B. H. Webster, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlanta, from Charleston—Miss Mary Benson, Miss Ann Benson. Miss Sophia Lising. Thos. Caden, J. T. Ryan, M. M. Ruggles, L. Fox, Master M. Bradon, Isaac Barrett, Isaac B. Cohen, Henry Henderson and lady, Miss Caroline Ferris, and 3 in the steerage.

In steamship Indian Empire, from Galway—Mr. Cannon, lady and 3 children, the Rev. E. G. Holland, Hugh Moore, Wm. A. Jones, John A. Reid, J. W. Gray, Chas. Kyne, Wm. Austin.

In galliot Carl Heinrich, from Angostura—Dr. Farren, Dr. Steele. Capt. Cowan.

In brig T. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—Thos. H. Pitt. J. A. Walker. M. D., Edward Kreisler, Inglis Lough, Gilbert Greene, C. Anglan, W. Cardy, W. A. Swan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises.... 1 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 27 | Gov. Island. 6 16 | Hell Gate..... 7 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 6

Cleared.

Steamships Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Maid of Orleans, Hull, New Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Toulon, Upshur, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Excelsior, Swift, St. John. N. B, S. Thompson's Nephew; B. Adams Chase, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Bark M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman.

Brigs Galena, Rossiter, Boston, master; Isabella Jewett, Reed, Salem, E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Mary, Hurd, Dover, ——; T. J. Hill, Rich, Providence. McCready, Mott & Co.; G. H. Townsend, Smith Arroyo, I. B. Gager; C. Colgate. Lowber, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Cock o' the Walk, Sherris, St. John's, N. B., G. F. Bulley.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sunday, 10 P. M., 10 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville; 12 P. M., 10 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville; 12½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta.

Steamer Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs

Ship E. Sherman, (of Boston,) Melbourn, Liverpool May 20, with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Kenny, Liverpool May 4. with coal to Saml. Thompson's Nephew—vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Alliance, (Br.,) Card, Newcastle, Eng., May 10, with coal to master.

Bark Greenland, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Varnem, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Cuba, (of Millbridge,) Wallis, Guyanilla 18 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Romer, (of Searsport,) Wyman, Cardenas June 15, with sugar to master.

Brig E. Drummond, Chapman, Aspinwall June 18, with bark, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Judith Somes, (of Mount Desert,) Raymon, Trinidad, Cuba, June 18, with sugar and molasses to Walsh. Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with bark Sarah Park, for London.

Brig King Brothers, Northrop, Portsmouth, N. H., 5 ds., in ballast to Peck & Church.

Brig Minnie Miller, (of Columbia,) White, Cienfuegos June 11, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda June 27, in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co. June 28, lat. 23 40, lon. 65 20, exchanged signals with brig Flying Eagle, from New-York for Bermuda; also saw brigs Penguin, (Br.,) from New-York for Bermuda; Princess Royal, do. do.; Trowbridge, do. do.

Brig Wm. Purrington, (of Boston,) Weeks, Mansanilla, Cuba, June 11, with sugar to master.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Thompson, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Keoka, (of Boston,) Treat, Matanzas June 23, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Trindelen, Heavener, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed. Fry.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Haff. Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Schr. Arctic, (Br.,) Bent, Hillsboro', N. B., 15 ds, with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Gipsy, Ingalls, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. A. Canale, (Br.,) Sweting, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. John W. Rumsey, (3-masted,) Taylor, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Buena Vista, Collins, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to C. Clark.

Schr. Panama, Haley, Virginia 3 ds., with coal Moreau & Parker.

Schr. White Cloud, Newbury, Richmond 4 ds., with railroad iron to J. Spofford.

Schr. Onativia, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. E. A. Conkling. Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary C. Town, Bogart, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Niger, Harding, Boston 3 ds., with coffee to order.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. J. O. Ireland, Baker, Stamford, Ct., in ballast.

Schr. Mary, Wells, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. S. B. Bailey, Whirlow, Rondout, for Providence.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop J. P. Wallace, Thrasher, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, with mdse.

SAILED—Ship Maid of Orleans, Hall, New-Orleans, and others.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W.

Arrived....MONDAY. July 5.

U. S. Surveying steamer Vixen, Lieut. Commanding John K. Duer, from the coast of Texas and Florida, via Havana 7 ds.

Steamship Indian Empire, (Br.) Courtenay, Galway June 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., via Halifax July 2, with mdse. and 6 steerage passengers to W. A. Sale & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. 4th, 10 A. M., off Chincoteague, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Richmond; 11 A. M., off Winter Quarter Shoals, signalized steamship Ericsson, from New-York for Richmond.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 8¾ P. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville; 10 P. M.; exchanged signals with steamship Augusta.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 47 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 2½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston; 4 P. M., signalized steamships Augusta and Huntsville, for Savannah.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 32 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Suzanne, (Br.,) Williamson, late Beveridge, who died June 23,) Matanzas June 20, with sugar: bound to Greenock—put into this port on account of the crew being sick. June 23, lat. 27 42. lon. 79 31. Capt. Robt. Beveridge, of England, died; July 3, lat. 39 01, lon. 72 33, Robert Newton, (cook,) of England, and John Harper, (seaman,) of Norway, died. Five of the crew are sick. The vessel was sent to the lower Quarantine.

Ship John Franklin, (of Baltimore,) Wallace, Sunderland May 31, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to master. June 19, lat. 47, lon. 48, saw several icebergs. Passed, on the Banks, many fishing vessels, both American and foreign. Crossed the Banks on the 23d, in lat. 44 30, lon. 52 30, since which time had light westerly airs and thick fog.

Ship Cynosure, Harris, Liverpool May 20, with mdse. and 339 passengers to J. A. McGaw. July 1, lat. 40 8, lon. 40 2, in a squall from N. W., carried away all three topmasts.

Ship Edward Stanly, (of Waldoboro',) Nichols. Liverpool May 14, with coal to Perkins & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales to lon. 40, since light winds and calms.

Ship John W. White, (of Boston,) McNear, Havana 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Ship Vicksburg, Hughes. Newcastle May 23, with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co.—vessel to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Ship Abner Stetson, (of Damariscotta,) Stetson, Sunderland 48 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston. June 11, lat. 45 08, lon. 42 18, passed a black ship stg. E., showing a white flag, with a blue cross. The A. S. experienced heavy weather east of the Banks, and light W. winds and calms W. of the Banks; been as high as lat 60, and saw no ice.

Ship Stralsund, (Pruss.,) Peus, Newcastle 51 ds, with coal to order. Had heavy weather E. of the Banks.

Ship Calliope, (of Bath) Goodwin, Liverpool May 18, with coal to master.

Ship Eclipse, (Br.,) Hughes, Rio Janeiro May 19, with coffee to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Galliot Carl Heinrich, (Ham.,) Von Bergen, Angostura June 9, and the river 14th, with hides to Moller & Rieura. June 12, passed in the river, Oldenburg galliot Industry, from Bremen, bd. up; schr. Sullivan, from St. Thomas, do.; Yorktown, from New-York do. June 16, at daylight, saw bark Esther Frances, from Angostura June 6, for New-York, ashore on Point St David, Granada, with her colors flying, union down; could not render her any assistance; stood in for Granada, and informed the captain of the port of the bark being ashore and wanting assistance.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Elviiere, Oporto 52 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Tyrant, McCormick, Havana June 25, with sugar, tobacco &c., to Pesant Bros. Sld. in co. with bark Tacony, for Remedios, to load for New-York. 2d inst., lat. 34 41, lon. 74 50, spoke brig Judith Somes, from Trinidad for New-York.

Brig Indian Queen, (of Boston,) McGregor, Cardenas June 22, with molasses to De Wolf & Humprey.

Schr. Grotto, (late Nichols, who died on the passage,) Sagua la Grande 9 ds., with sugar—bound to Falmouth, Eng. Put into this port in consequence of the crew being sick; was sent to the lower Quarantine.

Schr. Little Rock, Camp, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to R. H. Berdell & Co.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Terrill, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Geo. Luff, Line, Baltimore 4 ds, with coal Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Andrew's, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Fessenden, Hooper, Calais 5 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Coombs, Bangor, via Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. A. Pancoste and G. Wheaton, Phinney, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Martin, Conroborough, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Watson & Co.

Schr. Emeline, Boart, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. New-York Packet, Bancroft, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. L. Clark, Paul, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. John Murphy, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Mozart, Briggs, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Martha Jane, Davis, Rondout, for Providence.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Memoranda.

CORRECTION—The Bremen steamship Bremen, which arrived at this port on the 4th inst., left Bremen June 19, late in the evening, not on the 18th, as reported.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 6—Arr. steamer Joseph Whitney, Howes, Baltimore; ship Carlisle, Simpson, Liverpool, Below—Bark Rechabite.

Spoken, &c.

Greyhound—bark, from New-York for Gibraltar, July 3, lat. 39 30, lon. 69 45.

Jane Parker—ship, of Bath, bd. E., June 26, lat. 23 18, lon. 74 20.

Jacob Wilder—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, July 2, lat. 35 20, lon. 74 20.

James Cook—ship, bound E., no date, lat. 40, lon. 42.

Joseph Baker—brig, bd. S., June 23, lat. 27 25, lon. 69 25.

J. W. Read—bark, from New-Orleans for St. Jago de Cuba, June 28, lat. 23 41, lon. 83 04.

Richard—whaling-schr., of Provincetown, on a cruise, June 27, lat. 40 45, lon. 68 20

Sunny South—ship, from New-York for Rio Janeiro, June 5, lat. 8 S., lon. 34 30 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Angostura, June 9, bark Mary Ellen, for New-York, unc.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,

Amounting, at cost, in Paris, to over a Million Francs!

Those most Renowned Fabricants,

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JAQUES LAMONTAINE.

Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg) are now offered for public distribution, at the commodious and elegant store,

No. 361 Broadway,

between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons, by private bargain, for a limited period only. These Sales being instituted by order of the

FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,

for the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, August 2, the prices, in most cases, will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs Dues, Brokers', Commissioners' and Assignment Fees. The allotment for this City is under deed of assignment to

MR. WILLIAM D ESTERRE,

who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for its more efficient display and distribution.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5 EACH DAY.

It consists, in part, of

One thousand handsome, deep-flounced Silk Mantillas, at $8.

Eight hundred handsome, deep-flounced Silk Mantillas, at $10.

Fifteen hundred superb Silk Mantillas at $12.

Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherché garments ever imported into this country, at from $14 to $35 each.

ALSO—Upwards of five thousand French Lace Mantelets, with one, two and three flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and ranging in price from $5 to $50.

ALSO,

Magnificent Real Guipure Lace Mantillas,

Real Thread Lace Mantillas.

Real Pusher Lace Mantillas,

Real Pusher Lace Points,

Real Thread Lace Points, &c., &c.

Wholesale buyers can only be waited upon previous to 10 in the morning.

TERMS—Strictly cash, on or before delivery.

Observe the Number, 361 Broadway, between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons

WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS

at a reduction of 40 per cent,

Will commence on TUESDAY, July 6,

At No. 415 Broadway,

One door from Canal-st.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.

SOLID SILK MANTILLAS.

SILK AND NET MANTILLAS.

PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS.

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.

READ LACE MANTILLAS,

BLACK LACE POINTS.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

and a superb assortment of

SARATOGA ZEPHYR SHAWLS,

entirely new in style, and at very low prices.

GEO. BULPIN,

No. 415 Broadway.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS, AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER COST, DURING JULY AND AUGUST, EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.

Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.

BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

NEW SARATOGA ZEPHYR SHAWLS,

in white, black and mixed colors.

ENTIRELY NEW IN STYLE,

and different from any in the market,

will be on sale this week,

at BULPIN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

ANNUAL FOURTH OF JULY.

REDUCTION OF THE PRICES OF MANTILLAS!

W. B. MACKENZIE, on and after the 4th day of July, will offer all of his extensive stock of French Mantillas, together with his own well-known styles, at

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST,

to make room for fall and winter importations. The following may be found among his varied styles and descriptions of goods—to wit:

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,

PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,

CAMBRIA LACE MANTILLAS,

CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,

PUSHER LACE POINTS,

PUSHER LACE CENTRES,

BLACK SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,

BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.

BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE MANTILLAS.

As the sale will continue for the limited space of thirty days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of

LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS,

those desirous of making purchases will do well to call at the well known Emporium,

Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-STREET.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FUNERAL OF WILLIAM WALLACE JUDSON, deceased on the 5th inst., late member of the Board of Councilmen from the VIIth Ward, and member of the Board of Councilmen from the 4th Senatorial District for the present year, will take place TO-DAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 167 Monroe-st.

The Mayor and members of the Common Council of 1858 are requested to meet in room No 17, City Hall, at 1 P.M., in order that the necessary preparations may be made to attend the funeral in a body.

Present members of the Board of Supervisors, as also the members of the Board of Councilmen of 1857, are requested to meet at No. 167 Monroe st., at 3 P. M., to join the Common Council in attending the funeral.

By order of the Committee.

T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Grand Lodge having accepted the invitation of the authorities of Brooklyn to lay the corner stone of the City Armory, on the 5th inst., invites the subordinate lodges of New-York and Brooklyn to unite with it in the ceremonies of the day. Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers will meet at the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, City Hall, and the Fraternity in Joralemon-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M, precisely. By order,

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

I. O. S. M.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GRAND Lodge of the State of New-York, to take such action as may be deemed expedient in reference to the National Convention, will be held at the rooms of Pro Patria Lodge, No. 814 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 10 A. M. By order of MARK S. SMITH, S. G. G.

EDWARD D. STEPHENS S. G. S.

BARNES & COLE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,

New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York

(Room No. 8.)

WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.